

THE AMERICAN

20c • JUNE 1969

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## HOW RELIABLE IS OUR NEWS?

By Roscoe Drummond and  
Geoffrey Drummond



A LOOK AT ACCIDENTS  
WHERE YOU WORK

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF EISENHOWER

TERMITES IN YOUR HOME



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# LEGION

Magazine

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JUNE 1969

Volume 86, Number 6

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion Magazine  
Editorial & Advertising Offices  
720 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10019

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Robert Redden Associates, Inc.  
111 West 57th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10019  
212-246-2546

### California

JE Publishers' Representative Co.  
8380 Melrose Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90069  
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San Francisco, California 94111

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The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201 by The American Legion. Copyright 1969 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Editorial and advertising offices: 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Wholly owned by The American Legion, with National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. William C. Doyle, National Commander.

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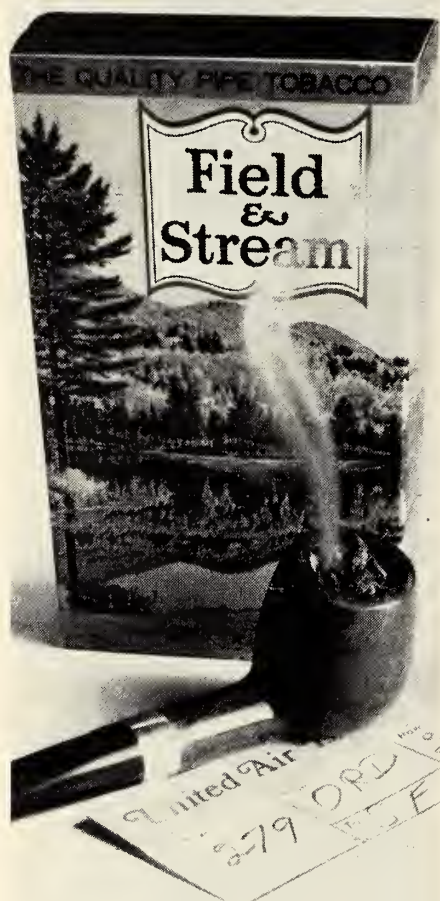
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## EDITOR'S CORNER

### HOW SAFE IS SAFE?

**R**ICHARD CURTIS (who sometimes writes for us) and Elizabeth Hogan have let us look at the manuscript of a book of theirs which Doubleday will probably release on or about July 18. The title is "Perils of the Peaceful Atom," and it is probably going to cause (1) a stir, (2) a scare and (3) a controversy.

Their thesis is that our peaceful uses of atomic reactors for such things as power plants are exceedingly dangerous things to have around. Neither of the authors claims to be an atomic specialist, but they quote authorities and instances to a fare-thee-well to back up their view.

The gist of their argument is not that atomic reactors are accident prone, but that the penalty for just one accident can be absolutely enormous. The two writers are very much at war with the standard for safety which calculates what the odds are against a serious atomic accident. Once it happens, they note, we won't deal with the odds against it but the results.

All the safety factors in the world, they note, can go by the boards if a tornado or other natural disaster wrecks an atomic energy plant located near a city. It can wreck the plant and all the built-in safety factors along with it.

They don't fear a bomb-effect from such a thing quite so much as a wind-spread fallout.

Furthermore, they spell out what can happen to the best engineer's plans for safety when human error louses up the actual construction. One whole chapter is devoted to a near-horror story that just didn't come to the worst when the Enrico Fermi experimental breeder-power plant in Michigan suffered a melt-down that put it out of business for at least 2½ years.

What happened at the Fermi plant was human error. Some part came loose in the innards and clogged up the flow of liquid sodium, used as a coolant. In spite of the odds, somebody goofed. Nobody even knew what was causing it as the central parts kept getting hotter and hotter.

Fortunately they shut her down and she cooled off in time. No question that those in charge managed to save the situation. Even so, they sweated it out for 30 days while they delicately took the mess apart, not knowing what had happened to all the fuel inside until then, say Curtis and Hogan. But supposing there was a goof somewhere else, and once she heated up they couldn't shut her down? Yes, it is unlikely. But if the unlikely happens, Curtis and Hogan want to know, how do you evacuate Detroit on a few hours notice?

The two authors don't like the sabotage potential or see any guarantees against it. Elsewhere they spell out the case of the Pacific power company that, for excellent reasons of its own, wanted to put an atomic power plant right on top of an offshoot of San Andreas fault, about 50

miles north of San Francisco. A public outcry resulted in its cancellation. Curtis and Hogan don't argue with the odds against an earthquake wrecking an atomic power plant built on top of the fault, and perhaps engineered to be thought safe even there. They dwell on the penalty that might be paid by thousands if the engineers guess wrong.

They give you a bit of a chill when they cite such authorities as Admiral Rickover telling how contractors and subcontractors may switch materials or some little design factor when making a reactor, without bothering to tell the AEC boys how they managed to cut a corner here and there.

We can't judge all this, but we are going to be interested in the comments of the atomic energy authorities when "Perils of the Peaceful Atom" appears. We hope they answer the questions instead of belaboring the authors. Personally, we hope for good answers. A magazine-size condensation of the book appeared in *Natural History Magazine* this March. It attracted some attention, but almost no official comment that we know of.

Just by chance, the Curtis-Hogan book relates to two articles on different subjects that we have in this issue. In "How Reliable Is Our News?" on page 6, the noted columnist Roscoe Drummond (a regular in the *Christian Science Monitor*) and his son Geoffrey voice some dissatisfaction with a lot of the news reporting and other sources of public information these days.

One of their several points is that the infatuation of our news media with bad news, while not wrong, is so out of balance today that the true state of affairs in our nation comes through to us as through a trick mirror.

We'd like to add that even bad news is selected for emphasis on a basis that may have too little bearing on its general public meaning. That is to say, the Fermi plant melted down on Oct. 5, 1966, but we'll bet that most readers of these pages are learning of it for the first time.

Then again, in this issue, Henry Lee—an expert on industrial safety among other things—gives you a rundown on job accidents to which not even office workers are immune. He makes a point that safety engineers long hewed to the line that Accidents Can Be Prevented, but have now come to realize, also, that Some Accidents Are Bound to Happen, which leads to a different approach to safety. That's what makes Curtis and Hogan so uneasy about nuclear reactors, in spite of the excellent safety record, statistics-wise, of our growing atomic energy complex.

### ELMER SAYS

Most of the people who are thought to be playing the stock market today aren't playing it, they're riding it.

One of the lessons of history is that mankind learns them poorly.

He who is available for anything should get nothing.

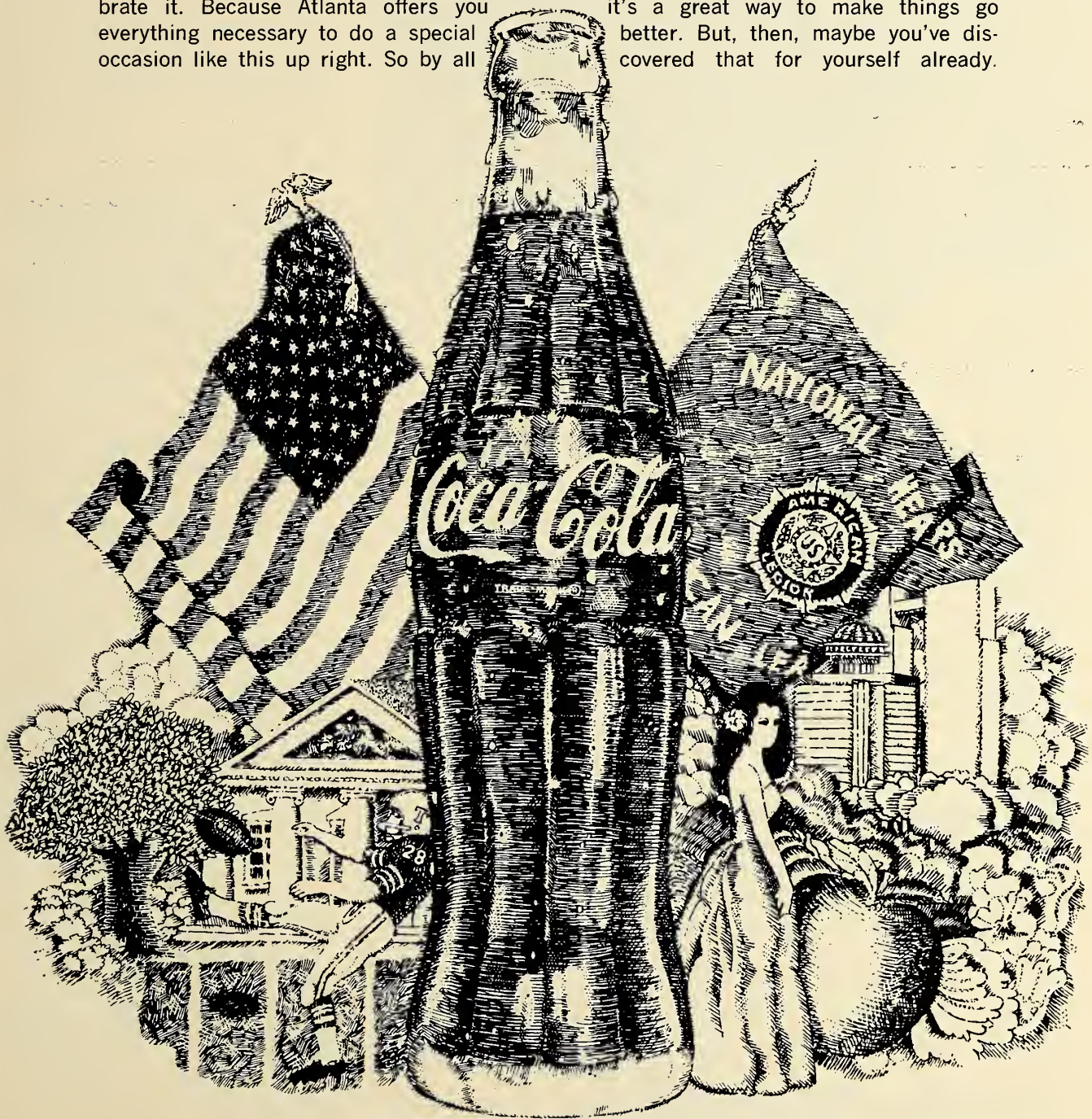
If you think everyone else is sick, consult your doctor soon. RBP



# WELCOME TO SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY ATLANTA STYLE

Congratulations on your 50th anniversary, Legionnaires. In all due modesty, we feel you chose a mighty nice city to celebrate it. Because Atlanta offers you everything necessary to do a special occasion like this up right. So by all

means do it up right . . . and while you're at it, enjoy an ice-cold bottle of delicious Coca-Cola. In Atlanta we've discovered it's a great way to make things go better. But, then, maybe you've discovered that for yourself already.



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

### AUTO INSURANCE

SIR: I want you to know how much I enjoyed reading "The Dilemmas of Auto Insurance" (April) and your further comments on the subject in Editor's Corner. I am sure that this was a most difficult task and you did present a great deal of information in your article.

One item that is often overlooked in the presentation of this information is one of the factors that affects the insurance industry and is not controlled by them and this is the licensing of operators. In many states, in order to get a driver's license, it is mandatory that a driver provide indemnity for loss that he might cause. The fact that one can pay for someone that one has maimed or killed should not, in my judgment, be the criteria for issuing a license. Further, too many states have woefully inadequate licensing laws.

LEO J. BECK, JR.  
Chairman Property Committee  
National Association of  
Insurance Agents, Inc.  
New York, N.Y.

SIR: May I take this means to congratulate you on the presentation of your article on auto insurance. You have presented a very lucid description of a complex and difficult problem.

GERALD N. WEISS, M.D.  
Lake Charles, La.

SIR: By headlining your article "The Dilemmas of Auto Insurance" you set the scene properly. Many motorists today look upon auto insurance as a problem, and certainly the companies that provide it do, too. The pressures on auto insurers are increasing in number and in intensity. Yet, insurers continue to meet the protection needs of motorists even though it is a losing proposition for them.

It is understandable, but not altogether fair, that so much criticism is directed at auto insurers. Certainly the insurers are doing more than ever before to eliminate problem areas and to improve their services. And one should not forget that auto insurers don't cause the accidents, they don't control the harsh forces of inflation, they don't administer the traffic laws and they didn't establish the legal system under which accident victims are compensated.

The companies, I am sure, will continue to exert powerful efforts for im-

provements in all of these areas. I hope you will continue to exhort your readers to do likewise.

J. CARROLL BATEMAN, President  
Insurance Information Institute  
New York, N.Y.

SIR: "The Dilemmas of Auto Insurance" are in at least one area ten times as bad as you tell us. In fact, assuming 100 million drivers, a 1.15% cancellation rate equals not 115,000 but a staggering 1,150,000 motorists cancelled per year.

JEROLD L. BILLINGS  
Portland, Ore.

SIR: Congratulations on the best article I have yet read on auto insurance. It is a very touchy subject with us aging WW1 veterans, because of the tendency of companies to cancel us out.

FRANK E. MASON  
Leesburg, Va.

SIR: I salute you on your bravery in the oncoming face of fire that you will receive over your article on auto insurance. I know firsthand that you can be cancelled for some of the wildest reasons in the world. I was cancelled within a week after reporting my hubcaps stolen, and only after considerable expense and trouble did I find out that the real reason was bankruptcy.

JOHN R. LOVERIDGE  
Sanford, N.C.

SIR: Your interesting and most enlightening article on auto insurance, including the humorous illustrations by Carl Rose, was a sight for sore eyes. Here's looking forward to more such brisk articles and more illustrations from Mr. Rose's talented brush.

CHARLES C. HAIMO  
New York, N.Y.

### THE BLOOD DONOR PICTURE

SIR: The article, "Why Is It Tough To Get Blood?" (April), by Tom Mahoney, is an excellent story about this lifesaving fluid. It should be a "must reading" for all of us. I am proud to be numbered among the first six 10-gallon blood donors in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Most of the 10-gallon donors, including myself, are veterans.

WILHELM A. LERNER  
North Platte, Nebr.

SIR: The article is one of the finest we have come across in regard to the "blood problem." We thank the author for researching and stating the problem so well.

THOMAS P. DOODY  
Public Information Officer  
Blood Services of Houston-Downtown  
Houston, Tex.

SIR: As Hillsdale County Blood Donor Program chairman, I was very interested



in your article and commend you for the excellent way you have presented the blood program. Our various Legion posts throughout the county as well as the veterans group at Hillsdale College are most active in our Red Cross program, which is entirely voluntary. We are especially grateful to the posts that participate in every drive.

RUTH M. MCINTYRE  
Hillsdale, Mich.

#### REPLACING THE DRAFT

SIR: National Commander Doyle's article, "What Can Replace the Draft?" (April), is the most impressive presentation on this subject that I have ever read.

I wish it could be presented to all of our citizens. As a Draft Board member for 25 years I faced this question many times and my answer always has been, that since the time of the Revolution we have tried different methods of obtaining men for our armed forces—and that the present system is the result of this experience and the dedicated efforts of such men as General Hershey.

CASPER APELAND  
Waukegan, Ill.

#### SPRING HARBINGER

SIR: In your article, "April Fool . . . Our Corniest Day" (April), you say that the ancient Roman festival of Saturnalia was in honor of the arrival of spring. According to my Funk and Wagnalls, Saturnalia was the feast of Saturn held in Rome in mid-December.

MRS. BARBARA HOWELL  
Ft. Myers, Fla.

True, but it was still a "spring" feast. It was a time when the days began to grow longer, bringing much joy.

#### GIS AND THE GI BILL

SIR: I thoroughly enjoyed the two installments on "How the First GI Bill Was Written" (January, February).

As a lieutenant in the Women's Army Corps during WW2, my most heartening experience was that of being able to tell servicemen returning home from Germany on the hospital ship *John J. Meany* about the GI Bill and the great privileges coming to them on their return to the U.S. At Bremerhaven, we took aboard 750 GIs, all bed patients, some with casts from the neck down. Each morning, over the ship's loudspeaker, I would speak to them on some phase of the GI Bill, pointing out the advantages granted by it. In the afternoons, I would go through the aisles between the beds to talk with the boys. I was always greeted by: "I can't believe it!", "I just can't believe it!", "Are you sure that this is true?" They could not believe that their country had really done so much for them.

So, as one who saw the amazement and happiness and courage this bill gave the veterans who had been through so much, I do thank all of you who worked so hard to overcome the many troublesome hurdles which were encountered before passage of the bill took place.

HELEN E. H. PYN  
Meredith, N.H.

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But there's more to the Sabra than brute power and line capacity. There's Power-Play action, a Johnson exclusive that gives you an instantaneous shift from direct drive retrieve to fish-beating drag. You wear the lunkers out, and then you reel them in.

Obviously, Power-Play action is too big a design advantage to be lavished on any one reel alone—even a reel like the Sabra. You can get the same action on the smaller Johnson 710 and Commander 150 spin-cast reels and the Fiskar series of spinning reels.

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# Johnson REELS

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • JUNE 1969



# HOW RELIABLE IS

*A famous columnist and his son wrestle with false images of America and distortions of issues put before the people by the press, TV and political and intellectual leaders—and wonder where it will take us.*

## THIRTEEN DAYS

*A memoir of the  
Cuban missile crisis*

**Robert F. Kennedy**

Adlai Stevenson had come from New York to attend the meeting Saturday afternoon, as he had attended several of the Ex Comm meetings. He had always been dubious about the air strike, but at the Saturday meeting he strongly advocated what he had only tentatively suggested to me a few days before—namely, that we make it clear to the Soviet Union that if it withdrew its missiles from Cuba, we would be willing to withdraw our missiles from Turkey and Italy and give up our naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

Passage from Robert Kennedy's book citing Adlai Stevenson's proposal for placating Khrushchev on Cuba with a three-part U.S. concession.

THE PEACEFUL PROCESSES of democratic government are in serious jeopardy in the United States today. We'd better look long and carefully at what's happening—and do something about it—before it's too late.

It was about a year ago that Life magazine put this caption on a somber and foreboding editorial: "Wherever We Look, Something's Wrong."

That's fair comment. There's much that's wrong and much that needs to be corrected.

But what is most wrong and most needs to be corrected is a false image of America which is being imposed upon the American people by much of its mass media—the image that wherever you look, nothing's right.

This distorted image is a perilous disservice to the nation.

Have no doubt about it, such a continuously projected image leads to national impotence.

It tends to produce such a sense of helplessness and hopelessness that public support for what needs to be done weakens and wanes.

If we are to succeed in freeing the aggrieved, the frustrated and the impatient from the temptation to yield to violence, they must be able to see that the democratic process in America has worked, is working and can be made to work even better.

But much of the media is undermining confidence in democratic institutions by making government almost always look as bad as it sometimes is.

We are not appealing for a Pollyanna to guide television or radio or the press. We are not appealing for counter distortion. We are not advocating government censorship. We are not proposing to break the mirror of a free press because so much of the image it is presently reflecting is out of focus.

We are appealing for perspective and balance and for a wider awareness by the media that they have a responsibility to do more than sell bad news because it is more exciting. They have a responsibility to use that precious guarantee of the Bill of Rights—freedom of the press—to help democracy work better at a time when it must be near its best

to survive. Without it there will be no freedom of the press for anybody.

Ponder these bleak words from John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and one of the most thoughtful commentators on the state of the nation:

"Our honored tradition of dissent has undergone an unprecedented debasement. Protest has become a disorderly game for 12-year-olds. Reasoned debate has given way to bullhorn obscenities. The loudmouth and the hothead reign unchallenged.

"Among the dissenters today we hear a few with a special message. They say, 'we don't need reform, we need revolution. The whole system is rotten and should be destroyed.'"

They are a minority, a minute minority, and some of them don't really believe what they say. But don't let this be reassuring. There is a deadly peril imbedded in it. The peril is that if any large number of Americans are induced to accept the false image of their nation—the image that wherever you look, virtually nothing is right—then we will be



# OUR NEWS ?

By ROSCOE and GEOFFREY DRUMMOND

standing at the brink of national impotence, political lethargy and the pervasive conviction that nothing can be put right because so much is wrong.

This is why it is so vital to see how this false image is being spread.

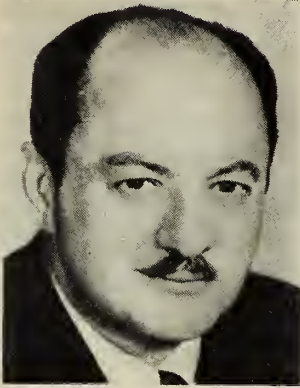
It is being spread by many commentators willing to distort and slyly conceal in order to manipulate our opinions.

permitted conclusions which the full facts could not support.

One review was by David Schoenbrun in the New York Times Book Review. The other was by Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith in Book World. In the first case the late Adlai Stevenson is made to appear to be a martyred dove, wrongly abused in the highest councils of Presi-

Washington Post Book World review:

"In contrast, the man who calls for caution, a close assessment of consequences . . . must have great courage. He is a real hero and rare. . . . In particular, it was Adlai Stevenson who was willing to trade some obsolete nuclear weapons in Turkey . . . for similar action by the Russians in Cuba."



David Schoenbrun

About the only man to run true to form, outside the generals, was Adlai Stevenson, who alone suggested we accept Khrushchev's offer of a trade-withdrawal, our missiles in Turkey against their missiles in Cuba, for which he was soundly chastised in Ex Comm meetings and then in the public press.

## The New York Times Book Review

JANUARY 19, 1969 SECTION 7

### Thirteen Days

A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

By Robert F. Kennedy.

With Introductions by Robert S. McNamara and Harold Macmillan.

Illustrated. 224 pp. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. \$5.50.

By DAVID SCHOENBRUN

Early in the morning of Saturday, Oct. 27, 1962, Attorney-General Robert Kennedy received a memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover informing him that Soviet personnel were preparing to destroy all sensitive documents in their New York headquarters. This was a classic sign of final preparations

Schoenbrun's Times review, by omitting Italy and Guantanamo, makes it appear that Stevenson was "chastised" only for his Turkish proposal.

It is being spread by much of the mass media which make trouble their favored client. They have so long accepted the premise that bad news produces readers and viewers and good news produces only boredom that they have neglected to examine whether this premise isn't out of date and whether it is adequate to enable today's democracy to function as it must function to survive.

And, finally, these false images in which, wherever you look, nearly everything is wrong—because what is right is too widely ignored—are promoted by a range of purposeful destructionists who think that the Bill of Rights is for burning for everybody but themselves and whose goal is to tear the nation apart without offering any idea of how they want to put it together again—if it could be put together again.

In watching for distortions in the press, it is a fair question to ask why relevant material was omitted in two recent book reviews of the late Robert F. Kennedy's recently published "Thirteen Days," dealing with the Cuban missile crisis. In each case the same omission

dent Kennedy's Administration. In the second case a similar conclusion is implicit, though not so clearly stated.

Read normally, by the normally informed reader, these reviews would seem pretty innocent and persuasive. But when read closely by one whose work brought him in contact by most of the facts, then their tactic emerges.

Here is the subtle paragraph from Mr. Schoenbrun, former CBS radio and TV correspondent in Paris and Washington and now a free-lance newspaper and magazine writer:

" . . . Stevenson . . . alone suggested we accept Khrushchev's offer of a trade-withdrawal, our missiles in Turkey against their missiles in Cuba, for which he was soundly chastised . . . Why are the doves always considered less patriotic, less courageous than the hawks?"

Who would say that is not a reasonable question—at least from the facts as Schoenbrun stated them?

To the same point, here is the way Harvard Professor Galbraith, economist and National Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, wrote it in his

But the facts are not as stated and the facts Schoenbrun and Galbraith should have stated, to be honest with their readers, were explicitly set out in the Kennedy book they were reviewing.

Here they are verbatim, and the italicized words show what was omitted by the two reviewers:

"(Stevenson) at the Saturday meeting strongly advocated . . . that we make it clear to the Soviet Union that if it withdrew its missiles from Cuba, we would be willing to withdraw our missiles from Turkey and Italy and give up our naval base at Guantanamo Bay."

Obviously there is a considerable difference between proposing that "we trade some obsolete nuclear weapons in Turkey" and the actual proposal Stevenson advanced, that we also abandon nuclear weapons in Italy and give up the base at Guantanamo Bay.

President Kennedy rejected this proposal, not with any implication that Stevenson was considered "less patriotic," as Schoenbrun wrote, but on the ground that the United States "could not abandon Guantanamo (Turn page)



## CONTINUED How Reliable is Our News?

Bay under threat from the Russians."

Stewart Alsop of Newsweek was the first to spot the revealing omissions in these two reviews and he offered this warning to future unwary readers:

"The reasonably sharp-eyed reader will note how in both reviews the suppression of a vitally important fact makes it possible to suggest a false conclusion. This is symptomatic of a larger phenomenon—the tendency of liberal-intellectuals to transform into nonfacts all facts that do not fit neatly into the current fashionable liberal-intellectual dogma . . . Adlai Stevenson, in the Pavlovian world of the liberal-intellectual, was a certified Good Guy. Therefore it is not necessary to examine what he actually proposed—it must have been good.

"The Pavlovian tendencies of the lib-

Senior Editor Joseph Roddy, and Roddy records it as follows: ". . . (Senator McCarthy) knew he had had some effect on the stand the U.S. took now in Paris. 'I didn't ever ask them to do what I said they should do,' he insisted. 'I only asked them to do what they would have to do.' He knew the National Liberation Front would have to be represented in peace talks, and he had said so a year back. 'Now, we've agreed to put Humphrey's fox in the chicken coop. But a year ago, we all knew that would have to be done. Why did they wait the year?'"

Sounds pretty farseeing, doesn't it? McCarthy showing how right he was all along and now proved so by events—with Humphrey's phrase thrown back at him with apparently telling effect.

But is it true? Is there something missing, a misplaced fact, which makes McCarthy's words seem devastatingly conclusive because of a crucial omission?

There is a distortion; there is an omission. Probably you have already noticed it. Humphrey did not say that having the National Liberation Front (political arm of the Viet Cong) represented in the Paris peace talks would be like putting a fox in the chicken coop. Humphrey, as did President Johnson, always said the Viet Cong could be represented at the conference table, but what Humphrey opposed was putting unelected VC into the government of South Vietnam as a condition for settling the war.

But, as reported in Look, McCarthy took Humphrey's opposition to an enforced, unelected Communist coalition and applied it to the peace talks and thus sought to show that Johnson (together with Nixon) had wasted a year by not "putting Humphrey's fox in the chicken coop" much earlier.

No reader of Look, a year later, should be required to spot the switch.

Here's another example. At a Congressional hearing before the Joint Economic Committee, a well-known professor of economics was testifying on the annual report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. He tore it apart. He could find nothing good to say about any of it. He would summarize statements he attributed to the Council and then proceed to show how utterly untenable they were.

When the President's chief economic adviser read this testimony later, he scratched his head in disbelief. He couldn't recall any of the views which this very quotable professor so easily tore apart as ever having been put into the report in the first place. So he wrote the witness a letter asking him if he would cite the passages from which he had so vigorously dissented. He got his answer right back. It said in effect: "My Dear

Friend . . . Surely you've been around Washington long enough not to be naive. You know I can't cite the reference which you request. I was only having a little fun."

It may have been fun for the professor. It may not have hurt the standing of the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. But do you think many of the nation's lawmakers knew that their witness was tossing imaginary balls in the air to see how they would bounce? How many TV viewers and newspaper readers, when they got a headline like, "Professor Deprecates Economic Report," realized that he was making things up in order to tear them down—and that it was just fun and games?

It is not amusing. It is evil. One antidote is: Readers, be aware.

The mass media are beginning to examine themselves with more than ordinary critical detachment. Usually the press goes after everything and everybody but itself. There is a new mood, at least a beginning mood, of self-examination and self-questioning. That's good.



Humphrey

McCarthy

Hubert Humphrey's objections to our forcing Communists into the South Vietnam government was twisted in a Look interview with Sen. Eugene McCarthy to make it appear that Humphrey had been talking about the seating of the Viet Cong at the conference table of Paris talks.

eral-intellectuals constitute a serious political phenomenon. They are politically influential, especially in New York, where most American opinion is manufactured . . . It could turn out to be a very serious matter for President Nixon who is, in the Pavlovian liberal world, a certified Bad Guy."

Take another example of the art of switching facts. Early in his campaign for the 1968 Democratic Presidential nomination, Sen. Eugene McCarthy advocated that the best way to end the Vietnam War was for the United States to pressure the elected South Vietnamese government to accept, without any elections, members of the Viet Cong into a coalition as a pre-condition to peace.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey retorted sharply. He said that's like "putting a fox in the chicken coop"—putting unelected Communists into a coalition government so they could later stand for election as part of the government.

Now, a year later, Senator McCarthy is musing in a conversation with Look



Former Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz as he tells the Overseas Press Club in New York that if democracy dies it would be because "more and more people knew less and less that was true about more and more that was important."

Alan L. Otten, one of the knowledgeable and perceptive writers for the Wall Street Journal, put some facts forthrightly in an article on the pervasive public dissatisfaction with much reporting.

"Almost everyone these days," he wrote, "has his favorite story about inaccurate or distorted reporting in newspapers and magazines, on TV and radio."

Then he listed a wide range of complaints. He told of a neighbor who taxed him with the fact that so many reporters



# Editors Criticize Policy Briefing

State Department officials faced unusually caustic questioning yesterday about the lack of specifics presented to newsmen about the Nixon Administration's foreign policy.

The occasion was the first national policy conference for editors and broadcasters conducted by the new Administration. About 650 persons turned out for the opening session of a two-day seminar at the State Department.

Under the "background" rules of the meeting, the official speakers cannot be publicly identified.

While some complaints that information dispensed is too

generalized are customary in such forums, a new peak of restlessness was displayed yesterday when the second speaker of the day invited questions.

One newsman, demanding to know, "What is the Government's policy?" complained that in an hour of listening he had "heard nothing" that was "worth the transportation" to the conference.

Another complained to the speaker that the facts the audience was being given were "so obvious and banal that no newspaper would print them."

A third newsman took the floor to charge that he had heard "so many untruths here that I am disgusted."

In the event reported above, some three or four out of more than 600 editors, broadcasters, etc., heckled a State Department speaker. One newsman took the floor to apologize for them and state that he did not think the majority present agreed with them. Nothing in the above story, or its continuation, gave readers this perspective.

showed surprise that President Nixon was handling his job so well. "Why should they be surprised," he asked, "except that they have been wrong about him for years?" Wallace supporters felt most of the press wholly unfair. Humphrey often found his campaign speeches buried at the bottom of the accounts of militant protesters who were heckling him. The critics went on and on.

"Skepticism about news stories is, of course, nothing new," Otten continued. "For decades, the far left decried the Capitalist press, and more recently, the far right weighed in with attacks on major newspapers and magazines and broadcasters as corrupt cohorts of 'the Eastern liberal Establishment.'"

"Now, however, more and more ordinary middle-of-the-roads seem to be joining the extremists in proclaiming 'you can't believe a word of it.'"

This is a serious credibility gap, a widening credibility gap between the media and the public. It should give the media concern. This lack of credibility grievously impaired the effectiveness of President Johnson. Since a credible, fair-minded, responsible, fair-reporting press in all its forms is essential to democratic government, any wide and continuing credibility gap between press and public cannot fail to impair the functioning of our free society.

This is why it is vital to look at what's happening.

Something dangerous is happening

and no one has put his finger on it more earnestly than W. Willard Wirtz, former Secretary of Labor, who during his years in public life became deeply concerned by the gap between what he saw as reality in American life and the image of America mirrored in the media.

The Overseas Press Club of America, made up mostly of U.S. correspondents who have served abroad, asked Mr. Wirtz to lay it on the line—and he did. Here is the way he sees it:

"First, if the idea of democracy should ever be invalidated, it would be because it came about that more and more people knew less and less that was true about more and more that was important.

"Second, this is the direction of things today.

"Third, the responsibility for this lies significantly, though not by any means entirely, with the mentors of the mass media."

This kind of indictment has been made before and neither the press nor the nation has fallen apart.

Is it any different today than before?

It is. It is so different that the survival of a free press and the survival of democratic government in America is at stake.

Why? Why are the stakes so great today?

Because in the past most of the criticism of the media came from extremist minorities or from those who had a grudge or a special bias of their own. But today, as the Wall Street Journal

article pointed out, "more and more ordinary middle-of-the-roads seem to be joining with the extremists in proclaiming 'you can't believe a word of it.'" What Otten is saying here is that there is developing a mass distrust of the mass media on the part of rank-and-file viewers, readers and listeners. This is why the media must stop, look and listen.

The situation is different today because we are confronted with such very acute and lacerating national problems—racial tension, rising crime, poverty in the midst of plenty, unlivable and almost ungovernable cities—that unless the media reflect a true and balanced picture of the nation, democratic government will falter and we will have neither the unity nor the spirit to do what is needed. When "more and more middle-of-the-roads proclaim that 'you can't believe a word of it,'" then a confused and distrustful public opinion is the easiest prey to the extremists and the destructionists.

What's wrong? We wonder if too much of the media isn't continuing to practice an outdated and, in today's world, a dangerous and self-defeating journalistic theory—the theory that bad news gets readers and viewers and good news turns them off, that conflict sells and news of things going rather well bores?

At any rate, the mirror which much of the media holds up to the nation has so many built-in distortions that the reflection is almost constantly out of focus, a false image of America in which, wherever you look, nearly everything is wrong.

This isn't telling it like it is; it is telling it like it isn't. The worst is magnified: the best comes into view like what you see through the wrong end of a telescope.

Isn't this what is causing many to wonder if the media aren't greatly overplaying the draft-card burners, the drug addicts and the lovers of four-letter words, and underplaying the generation of students now harder at work than ever before and demonstrating it by manning the Peace Corps to the brim?

Isn't this what is causing many to ask why the media give such alert attention to every incident of isolated indecency and immorality at a Job Corps camp. And did it without putting it in the context of tens of thousands of inherently decent but previously dead-end kids—many of whom are being pulled back at these camps from what would otherwise have been lifetime commitments to indecency and immorality?

Isn't this part of what is causing two dangerous trends in the United States—more and more middle-of-the-roads proclaiming they can't believe a word they read and many others tending to accept as true what is substantially distorted.

(Turn page)



## CONTINUED How Reliable is Our News?

These effects, ominous unless checked soon, imperil the media themselves and impair the functioning of democratic government.

Whose side is the press on in the cause of racial justice, Willard Wirtz asked the reporters, and his answer was:

"Any self-righteous answer about neutrality on the side of truth leaves the question of what ethic there is—except selling more papers—for giving daily front-page advertising to any white supremacist or non-white racist who coins an ugly phrase—while there is only occasional notice on the inside page of the rest of a nation's throwing off the shackles of centuries' bondage of bigotry.

"This overstates it. But not much.

"Nobody wants the press to play Pollyanna. But why shouldn't the causes of riots be covered as fully as their consequences?"

A Duke University student wrote his parents that he had pleaded with a national TV network to cover a significant, campus-wide student protest which turned out to be highly successful. The network said no. It looked to be too peaceful. It was—and hardly anybody knows about it.

It seems evident that the character of oral and printed journalism is changing and the talent is not equal to the change. The trend is away from old-style, straight reporting and toward much more interpretive and analytical reporting. This can be valuable if there is no other purpose than to bring out the meaning of the news, but it needs great skill and maturity on the part of the reporter and a degree of objectivity which many of today's ideologically oriented reporters disdain.

During the past year it was frequent that a major speech by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense or some other public official, dealing with the complex problems of peace and security, was dominated by an account of a few student militants with pictures of the pickets in an adjoining front-page column and the speaker's main point buried in the "continued" part of the story.

This is coverage which distorts and hurtfully fails to inform.

Recently several hundred editors and correspondents were guests of the Department of State at a wide-ranging, two-day background briefing at which the new top officials of the Department spoke. Toward the end of the first day two or three of the guests, well-known for their opposition to much of U.S. foreign policy, got up during the question period and attacked the speakers as "banal" and "untruthful." This was a minor incident in the proceedings but it dominated news stories the next day.

Following is a shocking case of inaccurate, in absentia, unverified reporting and editorial writing which explains why "more and more middle-of-the-roads proclaim that 'you can't believe a word of it.'"

Mr. Fred L. Hartley, president of the Union Oil Co., whose firm's drilling produced the oil leak off the Santa Barbara coast, was testifying before a Senate subcommittee.

He was quoted the next day in The New York Times, which reported he had said: "I'm amazed at the publicity for the loss of a few birds." This made Mr. Hartley seem completely calloused.

He didn't say it—either to the Committee or to anyone else. It doesn't appear in the transcript of the testimony. The New York Times reporter wasn't even present during the period of Hartley's testimony when he was supposed to have said it. Another reporter filled him in—on what wasn't said.

The Times reporter didn't check.

The same misquotation—or imagined quotation—appeared later in the Wall Street Journal. It wasn't checked.

It appeared in Time magazine. It wasn't checked.

David Brinkley picked it up—without checking it.

Finally, the Washington Post wrote an editorial using the non-quote as a real quote with a title which read: "The Loss of a Few Birds." [It said, in part, "for sheer insensitivity, blind and arrogant, this seemed unbeatable."]

Hartley wrote quite a few letters to the editors protesting being "maligned by a grossly inaccurate quotation." In the end, Union Oil bought ad space in about 100 papers to tell the truth. Let it be said that the Post, the N.Y. Times, The Wall Street Journal and Mr. Brinkley all publicly apologized after Mr. Hartley and his company started their war of protest.

It certainly seems to many that too much of the media give more than due attention to the militant and violent destructionists, particularly those non-student leaders who go under the deceptive title of "Students for a Democratic Society" who want to demolish our democratic society to see if something else wouldn't be nice to have.

But all responsibility for the out-of-focus image of America does not belong to the media.

There are other causes and they, too, bear upon whether democratic government is going to survive in the United States or be stifled by national confusion and impotence.

Too few people are drawing the necessary line between civil rights and civil wrongs and too few leaders either among

the political liberals or the academic community are speaking out against those who want to use freedom of assembly for themselves only and deny it to others.

The Christian Science Monitor said in an editorial more than a year ago:

"To date the forewarners of possible McCarthyism (Joe McCarthyism) have been shown to be largely wrong. Free speech, free disagreement, free protest are strong and open in the United States. This is no small victory in times of such tension and disagreement. Let nothing come along to spoil it."

But something has come along to spoil it. We refer to the mounting instances in which the most extreme anti-Vietnam, anti-draft, anti-university, anti-almost-everything protesters resort to harassment and violence to prevent others from peacefully using the rights of free speech and assembly.

The Bill of Rights is a single garment. It can't be divided. Unless the right of the majority to expound its views and to assemble freely is protected from those who resort to force and disorder to suffocate public debate, we are undermining everybody's right to free speech and assembly—minority and majority alike.

It's happening.

Last year the Vice President of the United States, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and the Secretary of Agriculture were all targets of violent, anti-free speech demonstrators who either attempted to rough them up, overturn their automobiles, prevent them from entering an auditorium or stir up such jeering that they could hardly be heard.

The worst thing is that the nation has seen so much harassment and disdain for peaceful assembly that we have gotten used to it. Those who understand the Bill of Rights are neglecting to speak out. They even condone its callous violation.

Example: At the University of Wisconsin, two members of the Johnson Cabinet were hooted and heckled so raucously and so violently that the civil right of free assembly was turned into a civil wrong of a free-for-all and they couldn't finish their speeches to students who wanted to listen.

And what was the odd and disheartening response of such a supposedly civil libertarian as Senator McCarthy? Did he condemn this civil wrong? Did he say that now is the time for every man to come to the aid of the Bill of Rights? What he said was that spokesmen for the President of the United States ought to be able to find places other than college campuses to expound their views!

What better place for the exposition of controversial opinion than the college



## Please, let's set the record straight.

During the course of our continued struggle to seal off the oil leak in the Santa Barbara Channel, a statement has been attributed to me by the press, radio and television. A statement which, quite understandably, has generated a certain degree of public outcry.

Were this statement true, I should have nothing to do but shoulder the burden in silence, accepting the response as my due.

The fact is that at no time, anywhere, did I make that insensitive statement charged to me. The Wall Street Journal, acknowledging its error, printed the following letter from me on February 14th.

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Since the first moment of the very regrettable incident affecting the Union Oil Company-operated well in the Santa Barbara Channel, the Union Oil Co. has mustered an ever increasing force of men and material to control the well and to clean the ocean and beaches. At the same time, the company has taken steps particularly in care for wild fowl and/or marine life adversely affected by the slick.

It is particularly galling, therefore, in view of this all-out effort, to read, in a page-one story on Feb. 7, a statement attributed as testimony by me before a Senate subcommittee on Feb. 5, 1969, in which I was falsely charged with callously saying:

"I'm amazed at the publicity for the loss of a few birds."

I said no such thing at any time, anywhere, nor did I say it before the Muskie Senate subcommittee. My comments relative to our concern about wildlife, as reported in the official transcript of the proceedings, follow:

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment further here: I think we have to look at these problems relatively. I am always tremendously impressed at the publicity that death of birds receives versus the loss of people in our country in this day and age. When I think of the folks that gave up their lives when they came down into the ocean off Los Angeles some three weeks ago and the fact that our society forgets about that within a 24-hour period, I think relative to that the fact that we have had no loss of life from this incident is important.

"We set up, on the third day of the incident, a bird sanctuary, set up with appropriate scientists and cleaning chemicals to try to do our best to save our feathered friends, but I do say to you that relative to the number of deaths that have occurred in this fair city due to crime and all the accidents that do occur—relative to that problem of our nation, this desecration to the offshore area of Santa Barbara, although important and certainly one which we are fully devoted to

taking care of, relatively it does seem that we should give this thing a little perspective."

In addition, we have assigned marine biologists and other scientists to assess the effects of the oil on marine life and to determine in what fashion we might be able to expedite a return to a normal balance of under-sea life.

And of course we have not overlooked people. With our three partners in the well—Gulf, Mobil and Texaco—we have arranged for our insurance carriers to set up special offices to quickly handle damage claims to boats or other property.

We have provided more than a score of boats, several airplanes, miles of plastic and wooden booms, thousands of bales of straw, dozens of vacuum trucks, dump trucks and bulldozers and more than 500 men for cleanup operations on land and sea.

It is well nigh impossible to say how deeply we regret this accident. We have operated at all times with procedures approved by our three partners and the Federal regulatory authorities.

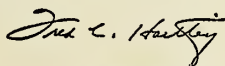
Fred L. Hartley  
President  
Union Oil Company

Los Angeles  
(The Journal regrets its inaccurate quoting of Mr. Hartley.  
—Ed.)

In view of our attitude and these things we are doing, it is most distressing that because I voluntarily and responsibly appeared before a United States Senate Committee to provide information needed for possible legislation, that I—or any other private citizen—should be maligned by manufactured quotations.

For seventy-eight years we have been building with the country. In its economy. And in its communities. We share a great stake in its future.

We are confident that those who have known the company during its long history understand and respect our philosophy and record as a good citizen and a good neighbor. By our actions we hope still to merit that understanding and respect.



Fred L. Hartley  
President  
Union Oil Company of California



The Union Oil Company took ads like the above in some 100 newspapers to tell the truth about a widely published false report of testimony by its President, Fred Hartley, on the California underseas oil leak.

campus? What more appropriate place to practice free speech than the home of free inquiry?

On another occasion, an undergraduate at Columbia University maneuvered his way to a middle-row, front seat in the college hall where the Selective Service Director of New York State was—at the request of the students—to discuss the draft and its application to them. After the introduction and opening remarks, this young man rose to his feet, reared back and hurled a big, fat, mushy pie into the face of the speaker.

Some may have been disposed to laugh. We weep—and we hope others will join in crying, at least when we pause to realize that this act did not just smear

the face of one individual; it stained the face of the Bill of Rights.

The heart of the matter is that in a free society, with free speech, peaceful assembly and the secret ballot, anyone who tries to hinder others from using these rights is undermining everyone's freedom, including his own.

If we are going to continue to turn peaceful assembly into a free-for-all, there will be more than pies thrown and the end of that road will be the assassination of the Bill of Rights itself.

Liberal columnist Max Lerner, who gives no comfort to the destructionists, wisely notes:

"The same college instructors who are shocked by the ax-handling minorities

blocking Federal marshals from entering school buildings in Georgia and Alabama, will find themselves on the side of the bat-wielding minorities trying to close down a university building in San Francisco."

Now, if the central theme of this article is to be fully proved, it must be demonstrated with evidence that the image of America, which flashes so constantly before the minds of Americans, is, in fact, distorted—the image that wherever you look, hardly anything is right—and that what's right with America usually comes out muted and murky.

Has the democratic process in America been working and can it be made to work even better if we don't lose sight of what's right with it?

It can, but only if we get a truer image so that what's right can be seen in perspective.

The evidence of what's right with America is impressive and heartening. Here are salient samples; many more could be cited.

Racial Justice: More wrongs have been righted and more things which are just have been achieved in the past decade and a half than were accomplished over the 90 years from the end of the Civil War to the milestone decision of the Supreme Court in 1954, which laid the legal basis for complete racial justice and equality of opportunity.

Except for hard pockets of delay, public places are open on an equal basis, the right to vote is assured and black and white voters are joining to elect Negroes to posts of high governing authority.

Human Welfare: In the last four years the federal government has invested twice as much in education as it invested in the previous century. It is now investing three times as much in health programs as it invested five years ago. Government and private enterprise jointly accept the proposition that "poverty has become intolerable in this country because it is unnecessary" (from a report by the National Association of Manufacturers), and are beginning to do more about it. Not enough? Of course not, but enough to provide the evidence of things to come.

American Youth: We should reject the idea that most young people and students have lost their way smelling flowers, smoking marijuana and storming around the campus. Alienated over politics? It only seems so. College students used the political process by springing to the aid of Senators Kennedy and McCarthy. Gravely alienated over the Vietnam war? Nobody likes war. Nobody wants to be drafted. But the desertion rate of GIs in South Vietnam is lower than it was in Korea and 50%  
(Continued on page 51)



*What the homeowner should  
know about wood-eating ter-  
mites and their control.*

By AUSTIN M. FRISHMAN, Ph.D.

TERMITES ARE TODAY such a threat to wooden structures in the United States that for some years the highly specialized profession of termite extermination and control has become a big, nationwide business. If you live in almost any fairly well populated area you can probably open the yellow pages of your phonebook and find a host of national and local firms wooing the business of homeowners to protect them from termites.

If you are a homeowner you may also be solicited by phone, or door-to-door. If these people are fly-by-nighters, they may give *you* the treatment instead of the termites.

Depending on the size of your home and other factors, it may easily cost somewhere between \$300 to \$500—or even more if you have a complex dwelling—to protect it from termites or rid it of them.

Since termites can do serious structural damage to a house even before the occupants are aware that they have guests (and without respect to whether the building cost \$15,000 or \$100,000) a few hundred dollars for trustworthy termite control is not an extravagance, however much it might hurt to spend it that way.

Probably most people understand what termites do. They eat wood, and they eat it from the inside, where you can't see them at work. They are fond of people's houses with their nice warmth and constant conditions. They can hollow out a beam or board until it is nothing but a paper-like shell that still looks fine and strong from the outside. But you could stab your finger through it. Give them enough time and they can eat out your flooring, sills, beams, panelling, joists or studs until they can collapse with a light tap. One type likes furniture. They can't digest wood themselves, but they carry some little microbial guests of their own in their digestive tracts that transform the wood that termites swallow into good termite nourishment. Before a newly hatched termite can eat wood, his elders feed him excrements of their own food. From it the baby soon gets his own supply of little guests to do his own wood-digesting.

The homeowner's interest in termites is not the same as the naturalist's. The homeowner wants to know: "Have I got 'em? If so how much damage have they



Winged termite, the reproductive "swarmer," leaves colony to start a new nest.

done and where? How can I get rid of them and make them stay away? And how much repairs are necessary right now?"

Or he may have seen some bugs around the house that he fears might be termites, and wants to know: "What do termites look like?" or "What signs do they leave behind them?"

Outside of ruined wood, they may leave precious few signs until the damage is considerable. Since they eat the wood they don't leave visible sawdust. If something is chewing at the woodwork and leaving sawdust it might be carpenter ants or something else. But the carpenter ants *might* be innocently enlarging a home for themselves out of termite borings.

Termites *may* leave little bits of excrement shoved out in the open where it's visible—tiny pellets in fancy shapes. You need a magnifying glass to make sure. Our commonest termites may construct little mud tubes leading from the earth over your foundation cement or cinderblock into your woodwork. They

try to avoid exposure to dry air, and they can keep the humidity just the way they want it in their mud tubes. But they *might* find some place where the earth and your woodwork touch, and need no tubes. You should make sure that none of your wooden structure is in contact with the earth.

They might find a crack in your foundation that's out of sight, and come up inside your foundation, building mud tubes to the woodwork where they can never be seen. So there are no signs of termite infestation that are *necessarily* visible to the casual eye.

If you hire a termite operator to investigate, you may be sure that he will make a thorough inspection of your house framework, in all the likely spots. He knows what the likely spots are. If his checkup is thorough, and his tests only find solid wood, he'll probably give your place a clean bill of health—for the time being anyway.

If he hits termite-eaten wood, he'll track it and find out just how far the termites have gone. He won't be satisfied





Beside ruler, mud tube, a sure sign of termites, provides them with life-saving moisture.

with samplings of the visible sills, etc., but he'll demand to know if you have any hidden crawl spaces, and he'll crawl in there for further testing.

He will give you an estimate of the damage that needs repairs, and then, if you have signed up for the rest of the job with him, he'll go after the termites. (We are talking here about the most common house-eating termites in the United States, which usually live underground and enter your house for their food and shelter. There are others that we must consider separately.)

Anyway, the operator will probably go after the underground termites by injecting any of several chemicals deep into the earth under high pressure, every 1½ feet, all the way around your house and as close to it as possible. If you have something like a concrete patio or sidewalk attached to the house, he will *not* just go around the edge of it. He'll drill holes right through the concrete, very close to the house, inject the chemicals into the earth there, and then cement up the holes he drilled. He'll do the

same thing to your garage floor if it's attached to the house. If he went around the protruding cement work, that would leave all the earth under it as a convenient spot for the termites that are still in your house to build themselves a new home, right next to their restaurant (your house).

If the chemicals work, the termites' underground nest will have been cut off from your house for 18 years or more. In *most* cases underground termites cannot live in your woodwork, but can only come to eat there and return to the earth for the moisture they need. Thus, the termites that were in your woodwork at the time of the job may be of little importance. They will *probably* wither and die like a man crawling across a desert on his knees. Even so, the operator will probably treat your infested woodwork with something noxious to play it safe.

There are other ways to kill termites, there are other kinds of termites, and there are situations in which the above treatment may not work the first time, or

at all. So we can't just close the book.

Among the other kinds of termites is a pretty nasty one—popularly known as the Formosan termite. It's now fairly well confined to Texas and Louisiana and nobody knows if, or how far, it may finally spread. It's an underground termite also. The *big* difference between it and our older underground friends is the speed with which it reproduces.

Of all the native subterranean termites to which we have long been accustomed, none eats so rapidly that you need fear a delay of several months before the termite man comes, after you discover minor damage. They are slow and gentle eaters. Normally, you don't have to get excited if the man finds the damage in April and makes a date in August to finish the job. Not so with Formosan termites. They reproduce rapidly and frequently, and by sheer numbers can make a shambles of wood very shortly after first tasting it. In some cases a couple of weeks is all they need to wreck a place.

Besides the common subterranean termites, whose nests may be very deep in the earth from which tunnels lead to your home, there are two other broad classifications of termites in the United States. We don't have the big above-ground nest builders that you read about in Africa and elsewhere. But we have termites that live in dry wood (like your furniture), called drywood termites, and termites that live in damp wood, called dampwood termites. Neither are such widespread pests as the earth dwellers, but they are troublemakers just the same.

There are many species of our three basic kinds, and they and their less harmful cousins have been around a long time. According to fossil records, termites have been on this earth for 250 million years. There are at least 2,100 species in the world, and 50 species in the United States.

Our harmful species are distributed unevenly, but no state is without them. Most limited in area are the dampwood termites. Because of their high moisture requirements the year around, and because they don't live in the ground but need wood to nest in that is always dampish, they are chiefly found along the rainy Pacific watersheds of northern California, Oregon and Washington. They have been found in other states, but in almost all such cases have been traced to low-grade Douglas fir shipped from the Northwest. There are no known records of dampwood termites becoming established in other regions of the country, even when accidentally introduced.

Dampwood termites don't have to enter a house from the earth. A swarm could find some nice damp wood in which to set up housekeeping anywhere from the foundation sills to the roof rafters. The termite exterminator must



## CONTINUED Termites in Your Home

attack them in the house, and he must look for them just anywhere in it. Since they can work at your castle from any angle, they can do more damage to a single structure than most subterranean types. A single colony may have 4,000 termites.

The largest termite in North America is *Zootermopsis angusticollis* (Hagen), one of the dampwood termites. Winged forms, when swarming to make a new colony, have an overall length of about 1¼ inches. They commonly swarm in the fall in the late afternoon and early evening. It is not uncommon to find winged forms around porch lights. The damper the wood the more it appeals to them as a home, and they prefer rotted timber. Living trees can be attacked through a dead limb or wound. Once inside the tree the termites are able to utilize the sap of the tree as a moisture source. Dampwood termites deposit soft pellets of excrement in the wood they feed on. The pellets are about 1½ millimeters long and with a small magnifying glass you can detect there are six flat sides to each pellet. In very damp areas the pellets tend to stick together and form a mud-like conglomeration.

Damage to wood is characterized by termite tunnels bearing a coarse texture. Spread of these termites to other areas of the country appears slim in view of the critical moisture conditions needed by the termites and their failure to become widespread despite repeated introduction into other areas of the country.

Drywood termites are also limited in their present range. Needing very little external moisture they can live in your furniture. They are found in nature in a narrow band along the southern borders of the United States, from the coast of North Carolina to well north of San Francisco in a strip that runs down the Atlantic coast, along the Gulf and lower Rio Grande, hence west to the southern California coast and north toward, but not quite to, Oregon. They aren't found very far inland. Florida, Arizona and Hawaii are the only states completely within their habitat, though in southern California it extends clear across the state. But man can and does ship them to other parts of the country.

Contact with the soil is not necessary. The number of individuals within any one colony is considerably less than in subterranean colonies because of the limited egg production of the queen.

It is not uncommon to find an entire colony in a bed post or a living room table. These termites eat across the grain of the wood and keep their tunnels quite clean. Drywood termites are often first detected by the presence of hard, six-sided, concave-surfaced pellets of excrement which are pushed out through

small holes in the wood. A ten-power hand lens or magnifying glass will help verify the shape of these pellets. One can not make a rule of thumb on pellet color. It varies with the color of the wood the termites feed on. An examination of the infested wood will show many more pellets accumulated in galleries carved out by the termites.

As we ship more and more furniture around the country, the chance of drywood termites appearing in northern areas increases. I know of one case in Ohio and one in New York State where drywood termites were unknowingly shipped in wood from the South and



Above, worker termites. They feed on and destroy wood, doing most of the damage.



Termite control. Operator forces chemicals as close to building as possible. Any spot where wood touches soil or comes close to it is a termite-suspect point.

were able to establish themselves in a heated structure. Drywood termites can leave their original home and fly through the air to enter small cracks in the surface of other dry wood in a home.

One particular drywood termite can be, and has been, imported by travelers from the Caribbean. This is *Cryptotermes brevis* (Walker), a furniture termite. Some people call these termites powder-post termites because, as they feed, they characteristically excavate galleries which accumulate fine powder. They initially enter the wood through small openings. They are quite common in Hawaii, the Caribbean and Mexico. Years ago they were introduced into Florida and today are well established in this area. These same termites are establishing a good foothold in Louisiana and the coastal regions of Texas. They thrive best in very dry wood and quite commonly are transported in household items even as small as a coat hanger. In

the United States, these termites usually swarm in May and can be found around lights in the evening. Although this termite is capable of reinfesting other wood in your home, it is not considered a major structural pest.

To rid a house of either dampwood or drywood termites, the same two basic methods are used—fumigation or direct poisoning in the house. Fumigant gases and/or poisons applied to or injected in the wood are the usual methods. I omit giving details, since these materials should only be applied in your home by a professional. They are too dangerous for amateurs to handle.

In the case of dampwood termites, any and all sources of moisture getting to the house's wooden parts must be removed to prevent reinfestation. This may even mean structural changes to avoid buildup of excessive moisture. Any rotten wood and all infested wood should be replaced. Since dampwood termites



may enter from the ground, it may also be necessary to duplicate the treatment for subterranean termites.

Now let's look closer at the subterranean termites, which do far more damage to human dwellings.

One or more species is found in every state. Just as with ants, they (and all termites) have soldiers and workers and also females and males for mating, and they can pretty well produce what they need of each kind.

You are not apt to see any of them in the open except winged males and females that are swarming to set up new colonies. You *may* see them without wings right after they've shed them and are scurrying to find some spot to build a new nest.

There are a couple of quick ways to distinguish them from ants. Ants have elbows in their antennae. Termites do not. Winged termites have two sets of wings of equal length. The rear wings of winged ants are shorter than the front pair. Termites have thicker waists than ants and never have a true "wasp waist."

Except for the Formosan termite,

The new family will soon dig deep to a spot where the temperature and moisture are as constant and as pleasant as subterranean termites like. Soldiers to fight off ants and other enemies, and workers to labor and feed the young ones will be produced according to need. So slowly does the family grow that it takes at least ten years, and sometimes 15 or 20, before the colony will raise a new crop of males and females to send forth as a fresh swarm to set up colonies of their own.

Apparently the king or queen produces chemicals in the nest that prevent newborn nymphs from becoming reproductive termites until, for reasons not fully understood, new winged forms are eventually produced.

This is an important point to people. It means that part of a colony that is cut off from home base doesn't necessarily die if it has deep, moist earth to live in. In the absence of the inhibitor from back home, it can suddenly produce new sets of parents, and establish a home away from home.

This means that if a chemical barrier

That's why a new house *may* become infested very quickly.

Construction jobs that leave logs, branches, butt ends of two-by-fours and ends of sawed off planking buried around your house provide a ready source of food for a young termite colony to get started on.

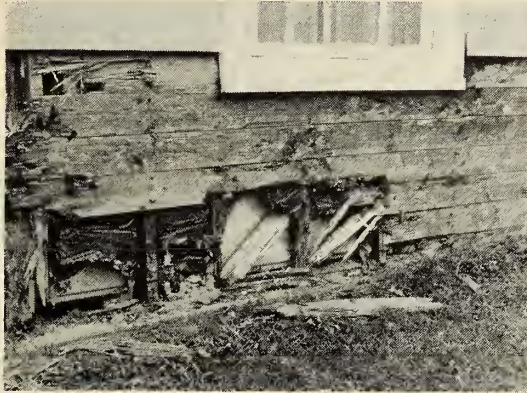
A colony will dig tunnels in the earth radiating out from the nest to find food, and mud tubes to travel in wherever they come to the surface. They don't feed on live wood with the sap running in it, but will eat dead wood on and in living trees. They often find the soil full of the remains of old branches and root systems. If they build a tube over your foundation where you can see it, to get to your woodwork, you will be lucky. They may use the inside of hollow cinder blocks as pathways from the soil to reach your sills and framing, or exploit a narrow crack in what seems to be a solid concrete foundation. In either case you may never see the tubes in such locations.

The mud tubes help the termites live in a relatively high humidity, which not



Above, a professional prepares to termite-proof the 200-year-old Independence Hall.

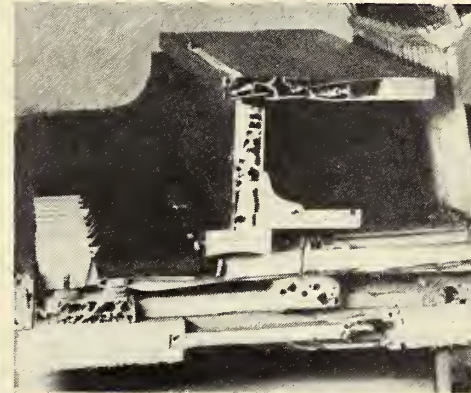
which we'll skip for a moment, our underground termites are fortunately slow to breed. When couples from a swarm of winged males and females have lit to shed their wings and pair off to seek some place to dig in and raise a new family, they will seal themselves off in a little cavity in the earth and start to breed. Mamma may only lay ten to 20 eggs the first year, and seldom more than a few hundred in any year.



The supports in this new home were dangerously weakened before discovery of termites was made.

in the earth around your house should stray away from the foundation at some point, it might leave an island of sealed-off termites right up against your house capable of setting up shop there. That's another reason why a good termite operator drills through concrete or any other obstacle in order to inject his chemicals in the earth right smack against the foundation. And he goes deep and injects it under high pressure to force it under the house as well. There's no law that says the termites didn't, or may not, nest right under the middle of your house, where they are hard to get at.

Of course, wherever they build a nest they need immediate access to wood in order to eat, and it's unlikely that they will nest under your house after it is built. But they could have been there for years before the house was built, feeding on extended root systems of old trees until the day that they found a chink in your armor and came to live with you.



Piano hit by drywood termites. This breed needs no soil contact.

only keeps them from drying out but helps them to grow a certain fungus inside the tubes which they eat to get proteins.

Termite shields, built into houses at the time of construction, are pretty good at keeping them out when installed and kept properly.

The shields are made of zinc, copper or galvanized iron, and are placed on top of the foundation, so that part of the metal sheet protrudes all the way around the house and is bent toward the earth at a 45° angle. The termites build their tubes up the foundation and come to the metal shield barrier. They may continue down the lower side of the shield where it sticks out, but then can't (or don't) get around the edge of the metal to cross its upper surface. That is, not if it is slanted downward at 45°. Trouble is, some homeowners or their wives think the shield would look prettier in some other styling, so they may bend



## CONTINUED Termites in Your Home

it out of position, one way or another. When they do that, the termites may get around the edge. Further, the slightest flaw in installing the shield, or later damage to it, may result in an opening in it somewhere which termites just might discover. Because of these weaknesses, chemicals are coming into more favor than shields these days.

By now, perhaps it is becoming evident that while you could get a government pamphlet telling you what chemicals to use, and could save a piece of change by trying to control termites yourself, it isn't exactly a job for amateurs. The chemicals to protect an aver-

would be wise to employ a reliable pro:

1. The chemicals are the least of the expense. It takes expensive equipment to apply them properly.

2. You won't know what you are doing, he will.

3. If there are wells around, you could contaminate them.

4. Electric shock is a danger for people handling drills while standing on moist earth or damp cellar floors. They may ground out through you if not handled with professional care. The drill is known as the "widow maker," and electrocution is the number one killer in the pest control industry.

woodwork if there is a source of constant moisture, such as a hidden leaking pipe dripping on some joists or studding. The pros know this.

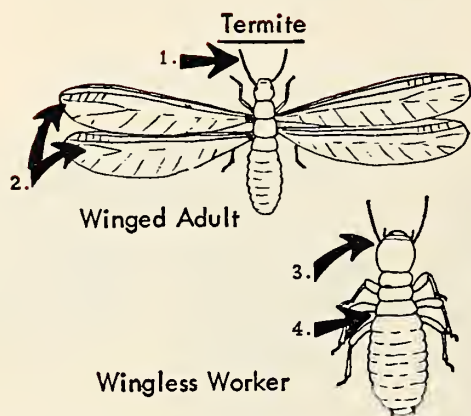
A reliable firm will probably offer you a termite insurance policy at, say, \$20 a year, after treating your house. It provides for yearly inspection and a fresh treatment at no further cost to you than the set fee, if the termites ever show up again. It's a fielder's choice whether you decide to accept it. It might pay off in measurable cash if you should suffer a reinfestation after the first year. And it might help the sale of your house if it has once been infested, if you can show that it has been covered by termite insurance ever since.

Aside from that, even though the four

### FOUR WAYS TO TELL TERMITES FROM ANTS

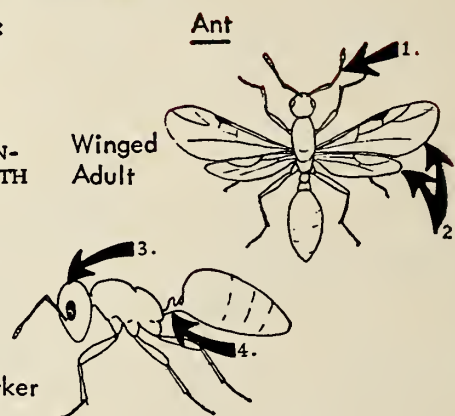
By R. L. MILLER and R. A. SCHEIBNER, Extension Entomologists

#### COMPARE THESE FEATURES:



1. ANTENNAE NOT ELBOWED
2. TWO PAIR WINGS OF EQUAL LENGTH
3. EYES ABSENT
4. WAIST THICK

1. ANTENNAE ELBOWED
2. TWO PAIR WINGS OF UNEQUAL LENGTH
3. EYES PRESENT
4. WAIST THIN



#### UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE Agriculture and Home Economics

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, and the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating. William A. Seay, Dean and Director. Issued in furtherance of the Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

age house, if there is such a thing, might cost about \$80, as opposed to \$300 or more for a professional job. But you might waste the \$80 and call in a pro afterward for any of many reasons.

You don't have his high-pressure chemical injector to get the chemicals down deep. True, you can bore deep holes and pour them down, but that might not force the chemicals out laterally to make a true shield. Your ordinary household drill won't cut through the concrete you may have to pierce. In fact, the number of details involved in properly doing termite control is absolutely enormous.

The increasing variations in home construction make the job ever more complex, and the methods will vary from house to house because of construction, extent of termite damage, soil texture, temperature and many other factors. Inspection is an art in itself. Termites can find their way through a foundation crack 1/8 inch thick. I have listed below a few other reasons why I think you

5. Reliable pest control firms are insured against breaking water pipes or damaging furniture. Are you?

6. You may do a partial job and move the termites to another part of the house where it will be harder to find the damage and reach the pests.

7. The pro knows what soil conditions are right and wrong for the timing of the job. Too much surface water flow in the soil, for example, may result in carrying the chemicals away under certain conditions.

Even the professionals don't know when they've done a good job. Some contracts provide for a thorough reinspection a year later, with the job to be done over at no additional cost to you if it failed.

A big underground rock might have stopped part of the chemical treatment, and require a fresh approach after reinspection. Further, the underground termites never read the book that says they must go back to the earth every 24 hours for moisture. They may nest right in your

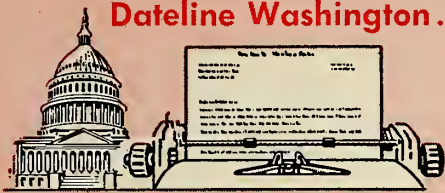
commonest chemicals are known to be effective for at least 18 years, and another one for eight years, there's always the risk that the best job didn't quite succeed, and you have to weigh the chances of winning by taking out the insurance. The chemicals cited are good for at least as long as I've said because that's how long they've been in use, and the first applications are still effective.

Another reason for using a pro is that there are special situations in which some other chemicals might be more advisable, and I could never go into all of them here. You wouldn't know when to use them, and some of them are dangerous in the hands of amateurs.

Incidentally, if termites should swarm after the pest control man has left, that doesn't mean he failed. Even when the job pans out well, some termites may hang on for a while. But you might ask the operator back to investigate the cause of the swarm.

It is far easier to control termites by  
(Continued on page 49)





## Dateline Washington.... SUMMER OF THE PEACENIKS!!

### LABOR'S HOT WAR.

### TREND TO FEDERALISM?

With summer coming up, Washington anticipates that the peaceniks--ranging from old-fashioned pacifists to New Left radicals--will be switching their protests from the campus to the streets--especially along Pennsylvania Ave. near the White House.

Although President Nixon has encouraged college presidents to take a firmer stand with campus rebels who try to paralyze university life, the Administration is itself not sure how to deal with the protesters. Most difficult problem is in differentiating between the goats and sheep . . . the small band of leaders who are suspected of being under the influence, if not in the pay of Castro or Mao Communists . . . and those who believe peace will come by unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam. Justice Dept. hopes it can defuse the expected violence by nabbing some of the key troublemakers--and proving in court that they're operating as part of an anti-U.S. conspiracy.

Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers Chief, has been accusing the AFL-CIO leadership under President George Meany of inaction and lack of progressiveness. After months of berating his fellow labor leaders, Reuther opted out and created the rival Alliance for Labor Action, with the huge, independent International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The AFL-CIO has officially and publicly decided to do battle with Reuther, who defected with his million-member union a year ago. The AFL-CIO has joined the battle with a 100-page, 40,000-word "white paper" which allegedly not only destroys Reuther's charges against it, but also seeks to destroy Reuther's claim to labor fame. Perhaps hardest blow to Reuther was the disclosure that a key author of the report was his one-time intimate ally, I. W. Abel, boss of the Steelworkers.

Despite increasing concern in Washington and especially in Congress, the trend toward Federalism . . . a broadening of

the responsibilities and therefore the power of the central government . . . has gained fresh momentum from the latest recommendations of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The Commission, created in 1959 to study the relations among the federal, state, and local governments, concludes that Washington should take over the full cost of public welfare programs--a move long urged by the liberals of both major parties . . . a move which also means full control. The public assistance problems, the Commission finds, are simply too much for the hard-pressed states and localities.

Decentralization does get a pat from the Commission, however, where it calls for state assumption of all financing of local schools as "the most practical way of coming to grips with local educational disparity."

#### PEOPLE AND QUOTES

##### SO GEN. GIAP SAYS . . .

"Oh, this isn't a war that can be won in a few years. War against the United States will take time . . . they'll be beaten with time, worn out." Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, of North Vietnam.

##### U.S. DEFENSE STRENGTH

"We have sufficient strength today in combination with our strategic forces, our missiles, our bombers, our Polaris capability, to respond to any attack that might be launched against the United States . . . it is my intention to keep it that way beyond any reasonable doubt." Melvin R. Laird, Sec'y of Defense.

##### LEARN AND EARN

"The countries with the highest average level of education also have the highest average production--and the United States leads the list by a wide margin." Clifford M. Hardin, Sec'y of Agriculture.

##### BUSINESS LOOKS AHEAD

"Management now is gen-

erally coming to understand that the forces of change will either destroy our system or that we shall shape these forces so that business can continue to be private and effective and productive." G. William Miller, president, Textron, Inc.

##### PUBLIC SUPPORT NEEDED

"The finest, most effective law enforcement attainable will not bring about crime control without adequate public support." J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director.

##### CRITICISM ON THE CAMPUS

"In the debates over university governance, it is not the decibel level that needs to be raised; it is the level of constructive criticism and action." Wesley W. Posvar, chancellor, Univ. of Pittsburgh.

##### JUNGLE CULTURE?

"A culture will revert to a jungle if there are no traditions, values and laws which are respected and defended." Gov. Ronald Reagan, Calif.



By HENRY LEE

IF, BY SOME MAGIC, all Americans who are at least temporarily disabled by on-the-job accidents in any one year could be assembled in one place at one time, it would look like the aftermath of a major war. More than twice as many Americans are killed or injured on the job *every year* (about 2.2 million) as were killed or injured in all the WW2 battles. The deaths are not so high, but the temporary disablements from job accidents in any year outstrip those of any war we ever fought. Even so, in 1967, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 14,200 persons died from on-the-job mishaps—roughly the size of an infantry division—and 90,000 were crippled permanently. About 2.1 million were put out of work for longer or shorter periods. Today, job accident injuries and deaths are far outrunning those being suffered in Vietnam.

In California alone—which collects thorough statistics on job accidents—there were 182,046 persons who suffered disabling work injuries in 1965. That's the equivalent of more than 12 Army divisions. In that state's annual report there is a hint of what you might watch out for on the job, and what might happen if you don't. In this order, the six most common accidents on the job reported by California in 1965 were:

Being struck by something or striking something (49,824).

Strain or overexertion (45,737).

Falling or slipping (39,976).

Being caught in or between some thing or things (13,761).

Injury connected with a moving vehicle on the job (10,570).

Foreign substance in eye (7,153).

Runner-up candidates for sending you to the doctor or putting you in the hospital were: (a) inhalation, absorption or swallowing of stuff that's not good



Occupational accidents have been with us since the first caveman tried to flake a spearhead out of a chunk of flint and got a chip in his eye.



Every eight minutes a man or woman dies on the job in America. Victim above, a forklift truck operator, was killed by a falling bale, insecurely racked.

## A LOOK AT Accidents

*A review of the different types and causes of on-the-job accidents that are killing and injuring millions of Americans each year.*

for you; (b) contact with extreme temperature; (c) explosion and flare back, and (d) contact with electric current.

What happened to these people who hit or were hit by something, who strained themselves, who fell or slipped, etc.?

The five commonest injuries were, in order:

Strains, dislocations, hernias (67,067).

Cuts, lacerations, punctures (30,392).

Bruises and concussions (18,437).

Broken bones (15,971).

Occupational diseases (6,479).





A recent fire in a New York office killed ten persons and injured six others. Adding to severity of fire was rubber cement solvent, used in many offices.

# Where You Work

Runners-up included: (a) burns and scalds; (b) crushing injuries, and (c) amputations, paralysis, etc.

Not all of this is exactly surprising, except perhaps the huge number of job accidents that disable. The high ranking of injuries due to strain and overexertion is perhaps also surprising. However, there should be no surprise in learning that there are some occupations which do not fit in the above order. For example, for persons in banking, insurance, real estate and investment firms, falls and slips ranked number one. There were 903 falling and slipping disabilities incurred by such persons in California in 1965.

The cost of job accidents was \$7.3 billion and 245 million man-days of labor lost in 1967, according to the National Safety Council, a non-profit organization which spreads the safety gospel and keeps safety statistics. The Department of Labor says we lose ten times more time from job accidents than from strikes. None of these figures includes the carnage on our highways or other off-the-job accidents.

Occupational accidents have been with us since the first caveman tried to flake a spearhead out of a chunk of flint and got a chip in his eye. Hammurabi's Code—3,600 lines of cuneiform characters chiseled in rock—includes compen-

sation arrangements for builders and shipwrights injured at their trade in ancient Babylonia.

Of course, Hammurabi didn't have to worry about nuclear power plants, strange chemical compounds—now being created at the rate of a new one every 80 seconds—electricity, high-pressure steam and process plants, volatile fuels, moving assembly lines, high-speed cutting machines, massive presses, lasers, 100-story steel skyscrapers and mile-long suspension bridges, tank cars and trucks transporting thousands of gallons of toxic and explosive liquids or any of the other products and conditions of technology that we take for granted. The wonder perhaps is not that we have so many accidents, but so few.

The few, as we've seen, are responsible for a casualty list more appropriate to a war than to peace. If government, industry, organizations and individuals who are working to bring the list down sometimes seem to be at cross-purposes, blame it on the complexity of the problem. To get a feel for this complexity, imagine that you're the statistic in these typical work accidents:

You're running a stack of letters through the postage meter machine in the mail room. Your assistant, the company cutup, likes to zing paper clips with a rubber band at anything that moves. One hits you in the eye. Despite treatment, you lose partial sight in the eye.

You work in the shipping department of a brass foundry. The forklift truck operator has picked up a skid-load of finished castings to move them to a rack in the storage section where you're working on an order. He has failed to get the forks completely under the skid. As he raises the load, it tips and the castings spill all over you. You suffer a lacerated neck and badly bruised shoulder.

You're a maintenance mechanic in a large printing plant and get a hurry call to fix a press on the second floor. Grabbing your tool box, you head for the elevator. Someone has propped the door open and you step through it, but the elevator car is up at the third floor. You fall to the pit and break both your legs.

You're sent aloft to check a piece of equipment on a 300-foot communications tower. The tower doesn't have a climbing-guard enclosure and your safety belt is old and frayed. A sudden gust of wind throws you out against the belt, tearing it, but you manage to grab the tower with your left hand. The sudden strain dislocates your shoulder. Luckily you manage to save yourself with your other hand, and slowly and painfully work yourself down to the ground.

Your company has recently opened a modern new headquarters building in the suburbs. The executive offices have sliding glass doors. Your boss buzzes that



## A Look at Accidents Where You Work

he wants to see you pronto. You don't realize that the door is closed and run right into it, breaking your nose.

You're the manager of the bank's new uptown branch, and your desk is at the window looking out on the street. Play-acting a bit for the public, you lean back in your swivel chair, eyes on the ceiling, as if in deep thought. The chair tips and you flip over, spraining your back.

You work in a motor repair shop, and have to get this 25-hp. motor onto the work bench. Someone else is using the chain hoist, so you decide to manhandle the motor by yourself, even though you know it's too heavy. You feel as though something tore inside you. It did. You just gave yourself a double hernia.

You're new in the spray-painting department of an appliance manufacturing company. The signs in the department say No Smoking, but there's no one around and you're between loads. You light up and instantly are enveloped by flames as the solvent vapors ignite. The overhead sprinklers quickly kill the fire, but you wind up with burns on 30% of your body.

You operate a drill press, but seldom use your safety glasses because the light is poor at your machine and you claim they interfere with your vision. The drill shatters and a piece flies into your right eye. You lose the eye.

You're an air-conditioning mechanic and have this emergency call from a supermarket to get their system back in action fast. You've narrowed the trouble down to the compressor. Assuming that your buddy has cut off the power to the unit at the main switch, you squirm into the enclosure with your wrench and flashlight. You get a nasty jolt of electricity and wallop your forehead with the wrench. You are sent home with a concussion.

You're a brakeman and are taking a shortcut across the tracks by climbing between two freight cars just as one of the yard engineers jerks them into motion. You lose your grip and fall under the cars. They have to amputate your left foot just above the ankle.

You're an insurance salesman and are clearing up some paperwork at the office. When you've taken care of a problem you stick the memo on a spindle. This last memo has upset you so much you slam it on the spindle, driving the spike through your palm.

You're a warehouseman and spend the day putting cartons on a conveyor belt. You drop one of your work gloves between the moving belt and the side rail. You reach in to get it, and your hand is crushed by the rollers.

You're a steelworker on the 18th

floor of a new office building that is going to be 37 stories high. You had a big night last night and the hard hat is beginning to feel too heavy. You take it off just as the crane brings up a load of girders, and you don't hear the warning



that it is swinging in your direction. You're knocked unconscious.

You're a factory worker and usually take a shortcut from the parking lot to the plant through an opening someone has torn in the chain-link fence. Today you're late and in a real hurry. You get caught by the raw edge of the fence, ripping your clothes and your right shoulder.

You're a haberdashery salesman moonlighting as a night-watchman in a shoe factory. You're tired as you make your rounds, trip on the stairs and break your arm.

You're a tree surgeon on an aluminum ladder, trimming the limbs of an old elm tree. You brush against a high-tension line and are electrocuted.

Your job in the chemical plant is to inspect and repair over-the-road shipping tanks. You stick your head into this empty tank to look for signs of corrosion. Within moments the residual fumes overcome and kill you.

You operate a high-speed wire-coiling machine. Somehow the wire snaps and the loose end whips around your throat, nicking your jugular vein. First aid saves your life.

You examine a list like this looking

for clues. What causes job accidents anyway?

Logic tells us that some jobs ought to be more hazardous than others. We'd expect large plants, with their massive moving machinery, high production targets and many employees to be more dangerous than small plants. And we'd be wrong. They're much safer.

Logic tells us that the nuclear industry

A.F.M.

ought to be a very dangerous place to work, with its radioactivity and other hazards. Wrong again. Accident frequency in privately-owned and operated atomic establishments is about one-third that of American industry as a whole. In activities operated by the government's Atomic Energy Commission, the frequency is still lower—about one-third of the private nuclear industry rate.

Logic tells us that office work ought to be safe as staying in bed. It's not. There are from 300 to 400 office-connected deaths and about 50,000 disabling injuries a year.

Logic tells us that electricity ought to be a major cause of injury to electricians. It's not. In the California report, contact with electricity accounted for fewer than 3% of the disabling accidents in the electrical construction industry.

Logic tells us that underground coal mining ought to be dangerous, and it is. It has the worst safety record of any industry, with an accident frequency rate five times as high as the all-industry average.

Logic tells us that the construction industry ought to be hazardous, and it is. Its accident frequency rate is about twice as high as the all-industry average.





Office workers are not immune to accidents. Tilt- ing filing cabinets can leave the unwary with contusions (as above). Falls resulting from haste or carelessness can cause concussions (left).

But the Army Corps of Engineers manages to achieve a rate less than half the construction industry average. And the Construction Division of du Pont, whose 12,000 employees have built more than 150 facilities for the company since 1960, has a rate less than one-thirtieth as high as the construction industry as a whole. Two du Pont groups, the Chamber Works Construction Project at Deep Water Point, N.J., and the Old Hickory Construction Project at Old Hickory, Tenn., each worked more than 8 million man-hours without a lost-time injury.

So, although logic now tells us to be-ware of logic, we realize that du Pont and the AEC must be doing something right. Both organizations have done an outstanding job of setting up and rigidly enforcing safety guidelines for all operations and designing safety into all of their equipment. This is backed up by continuing, intensive programs of safety education for employees at all levels, from top executive to porter. Depending on the job, employees are provided with—and are *disciplined* if they don't use—safety equipment and clothing such as hard hats, safety shoes, safety glasses and goggles, gloves, protective aprons and smocks, respirator masks, rubber boots and non-sparking tools and foot- wear. Outside contractors working for these organizations must follow the same strict safety standards or lose their con- tracts.

Nor are du Pont and the AEC alone. Many other companies and industries also have fine safety programs and low accident rates.

Yet, low as their rates are, they all still have accidents. And this has been a bone in the throat of the safety pro- fessionals.

For years they have believed and acted on the credo, Accidents Can Be Pre- vented. Years of education and exhorta-

tion accompanied by the installation of all sorts of job safeguards have indeed made a man statistically safer on his job. Between 1926 and 1968, the National Safety Council frequency and severity rates both dropped about 75%.

But like most statistics, these suffer a little upon close examination. There has unfortunately not been a steady, continu- ous improvement in job safety in the last 42 years. As far back as 1955, NSC re- ported a lower frequency rate than to- day's. As far back as 1961, there was a lower severity rate. In the last 15 years or so there has been no substantial im- provement, merely a succession of ad- vances and retreats, like the waves at the shore.

About the same number of people were killed in job accidents last year as in 1933. Recognizing the fact that the working force today is twice as large as it was in 1933, the sad truth still is that accidents will happen.

This pessimistic truth is immortalized in Murphy's Law, which says that if any- thing can go wrong it will. After fighting a bitter war for years to disprove or at least modify this pernicious law, many

safety experts have changed their tactics from a frontal assault to a flanking ma- neuver. Their new credo is, Some Acci- dents Are Bound to Happen.

Instead of wasting their fire on the un- realistic target of preventing all acci- dents, when we're not even sure of all the causes of accidents, they're zeroing in on what is possible and practical. The new approach is: identify and evaluate the risk; try to design systems and jobs so that nothing can go wrong. Then ex- pect that it will nevertheless, and try to minimize the results. And, at the same time, continue the conventional pro- grams of safety education.

This approach has been followed for years in the manufacture of explosives. Accident-prevention procedures are built into the manufacturing process. In addi- tion, individual production units are kept as small as possible and are isolated from each other. If Murphy's Law goes into effect and one unit blows, at least the others are not affected. That this ap- proach works can be seen from the fact that accident frequency in plants manu- facturing fuses, powder and high explo-  
(Continued on page 44)

UPI



This prize-winning photo shows a wrecker company employee just as he was electrocuted by downed cable (touching car door) he was trying to remove.



WASHINGTON  
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

# SHOULD 18-YEAR

**F**OR 193 YEARS the American people have engaged in perfecting a form of government unique in world history. Many refinements have been made in a system that gives more citizens a voice in its operation. Our goal has been to broaden the base of democracy. We have departed from the idea of voting as a privilege of property ownership. Today, we generally recognize voting as the right of all persons who share the responsibilities of citizenship. The work is incomplete, however, because a significant segment of our population—one that is becoming ever more knowledgeable and concerned with our complex world—is yet denied the choice in helping to select the citizens who will govern it.

Since 1942, I have sponsored nine Congressional resolutions for Constitutional amendments to lower the voting age to 18. In that 27-year span our young people, in addition to fighting three wars, have assumed increasing responsibilities in a changing America.

Public opinion polls reveal a large majority of the population favors it, but we have not extended the franchise to an important 7% of our people.

That today's youth wants a role in government is beyond question. Events of the past year demonstrate clearly the desire to participate responsibly, but that road is blocked by an arbitrary and outmoded voting age. There is ample evidence that the violent radicals and destructive militants who grab the headlines constitute only a small minority of our young people, a group that could be effectively counterbalanced by arming the majority with the right to vote.

Eighteen is the real coming-of-age year. Most 18-year-olds have completed their formal education and are entering the world of work. They are eligible for

the draft; they are no longer juveniles in the eyes of the courts; they are responsible for their actions and can be sued. Many take on the responsibilities of marriage and families. But in only four states can they exercise the full duty of citizenship through the ballot box before age 21—Georgia and Kentucky at 18, Alaska at 19 and Hawaii at 20.

The nearly 14 million persons between 18 and 21 are weary of waiting for the states to act and have formed an organization to work for a lower voting age. In February, it was my pleasure to encourage the Youth Franchise Coalition as it brought together a wide range of young people's groups into a single unit to actively campaign for a lower voting age. America needs the idealism and energy of its young citizens, schooled in traditions of self-government and eager to do their part in making it a strong and responsive system. If we are to bridge the generation gap, there is no more constructive way to commit our confidence in our young citizens than by lowering the voting age to 18.

**"YES"**



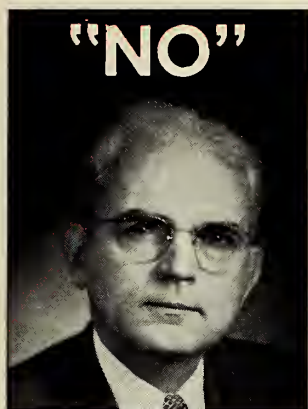
Sen. Jennings Randolph  
(D-W. Va.)

*Jennings Randolph*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big**



# -OLDS BE ALLOWED TO VOTE ?



Sen. Spessard L. Holland  
(D-Fla.)

**I**N 49 STATES male individuals do not attain majority until reaching the age of 21. Those of lesser age are minors and are not permitted to make binding contracts, serve on juries or participate in numerous other activities inherent to the responsibilities of full citizenship. It seems incongruous to me that persons not legally permitted to handle these

responsibilities should be entrusted with the ballot, and should be allowed to pass on Constitutional changes, large bond issues and other policies of national or state concern.

Leaders of radical movements understand that patience is not a particular virtue of the young, and that radicalism has its greatest appeal to youth between the ages of 18 and 21.

Much is made of the argument that those old enough to be drafted into the armed forces are old enough to vote. Soldiers are called upon to obey commands and to follow military orders. They do not determine policy matters. For this reason it is utterly fallacious to draw a parallel between the draft age and the voting age. The fallacy of this position is shown by the fact that women, who don't fight, can vote, and that men who have passed fighting age also can vote.

To use the ballot most effectively, one must have the

ability to separate promise from performance and to evaluate candidates on the basis of fact. That 18-year-olds can fight is a credit to their physical maturity. However, intellectual maturity is the soundest basis for full citizenship responsibility.

If the voting age were lowered, political organizations would move onto the college campuses with a vengeance. This would be dangerous since the years 18 to 21 are highly impressionable ones. These are years of great uncertainties and of rebellion rather than of reflection and establishment of permanent purpose.

From 1787 until 1943 there was agreement in setting the voting age at 21. Today, this same requirement prevails in 46 states. Georgia and Kentucky lowered the voting age to 18 and more recently Alaska and Hawaii established 19 and 20 respectively as the voting ages. In recent years no less than 11 other states have rejected proposals to lower the voting age. From these results it seems clear that the citizens of a great majority of the states do not consider the proposed change to be a wise one.

The federal Constitution is silent with regard to controlling the voting age. Historically, control and the qualifications necessary for granting the franchise have been left with the states. I believe a great majority of Americans think, as I do, that this should continue to be a state function.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for June the arguments in PRO & CON: Should 18-Year-Olds Be Allowed To Vote?

IN MY OPINION 18-YEAR-OLDS SHOULD BE ALLOWED ☐  
SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED ☐ TO VOTE

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



# Some Recollections of

By R. B. PITKIN

**D**WIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, the 34th President of the United States (1953-1961) and the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in western Europe in the Second World War, was 78 years old when he died at 12:25 p.m., March 28, 1969. His death did not come as a shock. He had suffered repeated heart attacks in recent years, and had his first one shortly before the end of his first term as President. Because the news of his passing was no surprise to the nation, the depth of the national sense of mourning was all the more a tribute to a man whose charm, charisma and greatness lay in his seeming simplicity and straightforwardness. To the super-sophisticated, the greatness of Eisenhower was and always will be a mystery. This was apparent in some of the eulogies which were plainly at a loss for the ordinary words and cliches of praise for the great that would fit the deceased.

What can the sophisticated make of a man who, in public, said things like "By jiminy," or "By golly," and among his friends swore like a trooper? Of a great man who said that New York was a place that scared him, and who was ill at ease when living in the President's house at Columbia University?

What could they make of a man who was acclaimed by the people as perhaps the most-to-be-trusted leader of his times, yet who seemed to stumble over his words and pour forth sentences at White House press conferences that were bad grammar if, indeed, they ever ended where they seemed to be heading? Indeed, how could the smart ones reconcile that with the fact that grammar was one of his best subjects among a lot of indifferent ones when he was a student? Or how treat a man as a great man who (in World War Two in Europe) claimed that all he wanted to do after leading the Allies to victory was to go "back to Kansas and go fishing?"

Eisenhower was almost as hard to understand by usual standards of greatness as George Washington, and in many ways the two were alike. They were probably the only two Presidents of the United States who were not political.

Washington was the choice of all the people. When he had to be a member of a party while President, the things that politics got him involved in sickened him.

Less than a year before Eisenhower was elected President for the first time, nobody yet knew which party he identified with and both were still wooing him. When he finally ran and was elected on the Republican ticket he rebelled at

even the simplest of partisan games and said that the President is the President of all the people.

This made sense to the people and it raised Eisenhower to the rarified atmosphere of a President who is looked upon as a sort of national father rather than a power-seeker. It irked the sophisticates that he played golf or went fishing or did other simple things that people enjoy, or that he had the nerve to paint in oils for his own pleasure when he was not a Leonardo or Michelangelo. It exasperated them, and he was ridiculed when he spoke meaninglessly and wanders to those who wanted him to spout headlines and controversy.

But while he was in truth a simple or rather a fundamental man, he wasn't all that simple. Very early in his adult life he learned how to talk a lot without saying anything. This was a defense against those who pressed him to say what he should not say, and it was part of his method of presiding successfully over conflicting personalities without taking sides. Long before he was President, this was not simplicity, but an art. Nobody could coax words out of him that would embarrass the country or the situation for the sake of a passing headline, nor yet could they say that he refused to talk. He talked and talked and talked, and knew just what he was doing when he had said no more in the end than he'd intended to at the start.

After four years of this in the White House the people re-elected him by a bigger margin than the first time. Few doubt that he could have repeated the performance if he had been a third-term candidate.

No buts or ifs can detract from the fact that his eight years in the White House were an interlude in these times when all the trends before and after paused. He was the first President since Hoover who did not preside over a fighting war (except the remains of the Korean War which he ended with our initial goal achieved, the freedom of South Korea from the military boot of North Korea).

Only during his two terms was the constant inflation since WW2 arrested. He could have been elected to a third term though he did not propose a single government program purely to get votes

(Turn to page 26)

BLACK STAR



In 1920, the 30-year-old Capt. Dwight D. Eisenhower, at Camp Meade tank center.

UPI



Major Eisenhower, center, with Gen. MacArthur (rt.) at a Manila ceremony, 1935.



# EISENHOWER





CONTINUED

## Some Recollections of Eisenhower

during his eight years in office. Even when they made him out to be a fool, he did what he should have done. He denied that Francis Powers and his U-2 spy plane flew over Russia until he knew that the Russians actually had Powers and the plane. Then he admitted the fact. This is what he should have done. Those who said he lied at first, and pretended to be shocked, should have done the same in the same circumstances. Should the President have admitted the U-2 program if the Russians were only guessing?

Ike had not a trace of public vanity. He endured the most suffocating of petty criticisms without public comment, though among his intimates he would defend himself against them at length, and with exasperation and penetrating comment on their pettiness. When mocked for his rambling answers to loaded questions at press conferences, he wanted to know if the reporters were more interested in his syntax than in the affairs of the world.

He never ducked responsibility, and,

in public, he never said a vicious word about another. As Supreme Commander in Europe in WW2 he took responsibility for the weakness in the center of our lines that invited the Battle of the Bulge. The most he said on his behalf was that it was a "calculated risk."

The awful responsibilities of the major amphibious landings on the European

ing, he schooled his mind to what might happen if they should fail. He finally penned a note in advance, ready to release if the Allies were turned back on the beaches. In it he gave all credit and valor to everyone else, and said that the blame lay on his shoulders alone. He carried the note with him, but never had to release it.

BLACK STAR



BLACK STAR



WIDE WORLD



Ike at his hobbies. Left, painting in Mexico, 1962; fishing in New England, 1958; golfing (his favorite sport, but his scores were top secret) in Pa., 1964.

continent were his—Africa, Sicily, Italy, Normandy, Southern France. Never did he prepare himself to blame someone else should they fail. In the awful months of decision before the Normandy land-

Ike first came to public notice when Army Chief of Staff General George Catlett Marshall selected him "out of nowhere" to lead first the American, then all the Allied forces, in Europe in the Second World War. To his fellow Americans he was then a nobody, simply unheard of. He'd finished low in his class at West Point in 1915, and collected close to a record for demerits, most of which he had accumulated mischievously. In fact, as the descendant of a pacifist Moravian cult of Pennsylvania Dutch, transplanted to Kansas, it was suspected that he'd only gone to West Point to get for free an education his family could scarcely afford.

A top high school athlete, and a happy-go-lucky youngster, he seemed simply to mark time at West Point after he broke a knee in a game with Amherst that ended his athletic career. His year book accused him of sleeping most of the time, after that.

The Army used him as a sometime football coach, and in the First World War he failed to get overseas. His last WW1 command was as commander of Camp Colt at Gettysburg, Pa., a tank training school without tanks. But he got a high citation for the way he ran Camp Colt. Later he served at the postwar tank school at Camp Meade, Maryland, where he met cavalry officer George Patton. Patton had served in France with our tankmen, and the two privately developed ideas of tank war for the future. Even so, Ike was so certain that his army career had dead-ended when he failed to get overseas that he considered resigning until he met Gen. Fox Conner, who'd served on Pershing's staff. Conner con-

UPI



Europe, April 10, 1945, with Patton (center), Bradley and Courtney Hodges (rt.). Ike managed armies and his strong-willed commanders with understanding but firmness.





In his first bid for the Presidency in 1952, Ike draws mobs in Springfield, Ill., his opponent Adlai Stevenson's home grounds.

vinced him that the First World War hadn't settled things, and there'd be another war for which smart young officers should start preparing their minds. He took young Eisenhower to Panama as his executive officer in the early 1920's where he did an outstanding job. Conner began to feel that Eisenhower was one of a few younger officers on whom the country could lean when the inevitable next war came, and he told him when he got back to the States to get to know another, a Col. George C. Marshall. This Ike did. He also went to the Army War College at Leavenworth, Kans., and this time the "poor" West Point student emerged at the top of his class. Henceforth, in army circles, he was known as a top rank planner and staff man who was maturing into a knowledgeable, temperate, relaxed and dependable leader. Four years before WW2 broke out in Europe he was sent in 1935, as a major, to be Gen. Douglas MacArthur's aide in building up the Philippine army and devising war plans in the event of an invasion of the Philippines. There he made lieutenant colonel. When the European war broke out, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the staff of George Marshall, now a general and the Chief of Staff. Ike's first "battle" command was as planner of the side that handily won in

the big Louisiana maneuvers of 1941. His cool, correct planning became widely known. Soon thereafter he drew up a set of prospective plans for the Allied campaign-to-come in Europe. When he gave it to Marshall, Marshall read it and handed it back, saying in effect "These are your orders." About all staffman Eisenhower (soon to be a five-star general) could say was something like: "Who, me?"

Ike was to be our military boss in Europe, and that's how he learned it.

All along, Eisenhower had had an invisible something to go with his almost scholarly qualities as a staff man. Nobody has ever put it in writing, though a few have come close. Very early in WW2 a draftee from New York came home on leave from a southern training camp. To the surprise of his friends, who expected him to be cynical, he said: "I've seen a man I would follow anywhere. He's a colonel with the 3rd Army and his name is Eisenhower."

This was just before the Louisiana maneuvers, after which Ike would don his first star.

Years later, in 1962, Emmet John Hughes, who served briefly on Eisenhower's first White House staff, described the effect of Ike's personality and presence on John F. Kennedy as the two rode

together for the first time. They were going to Kennedy's 1961 inauguration at which Ike (our oldest President) would surrender the reins to Kennedy (our second youngest). What impressed Kennedy the most about this outgoing old President of the opposite party? According to Hughes, this is what Kennedy said:

"The vitality of the man! It stood out so strongly, there at the Inauguration. There was Chris Herter, looking old and ashen. There was Allen Dulles, gray and tired. There was Bob Anderson, with his collar seeming two sizes too large on a shrunk neck. And there was the oldest of them all, Ike—as healthy and ruddy and as vital as ever. Fantastic! . . ."

The force of Ike's presence on others had been with him all his life. In the years between the wars when he was not at the top, he was time and again the unidentified man in the background when the military great were seen. He was a major on MacArthur's staff in 1929, when MacArthur was Chief of Staff. In 1933, MacArthur made Ike his personal military assistant, and of course it was Major Eisenhower again whom MacArthur requested when he went to the Philippines in 1935. In those years when he was the man in the background, he was cool, relaxed, able and self-effacing.



## Some Recollections of Eisenhower

Roland Cocreham, a Baton Rouge, La., Legionnaire who served for many years on the commission governing this magazine, was executive secretary to Louisiana Governor Sam Jones in 1941, at the time of the preparations for the Louisiana maneuvers. One day General Walter Kreuger, the commander of Camp Polk and the eventual "winner" of the maneuvers, paid an official visit



Three of the postage stamps other lands have issued to honor Ike. Left to right, Brazil, Monaco and South Korea, which also issued a souvenir sheet.

to Governor Jones. It fell to Cocreham to entertain General Kreuger's staff retinue of three officers.

Kreuger's Chief of Staff was a lieutenant colonel whose presence was compelling and magnetic. "I spent much time with him before lunch and then sat with him, engaged in constant conversation," said Cocreham. "He not only overshadowed the other two officers, but also the general himself. During the meal, General Kreuger kept asking the colonel to explain various things, and he knew all the answers. When our guests had left,

Governor Jones remarked that I had paid all my attention to the strange colonel, and asked me what I thought of him. I said I thought he was the best informed Army man I had ever talked with, and one of the most charming men I'd ever met."

Governor Jones said, "That all adds up to what General Kreuger said. He told me to keep my eyes on Colonel Eisenhower, for he was going places."

Almost 12 years later, Jones and Cocreham were attending Eisenhower's first Inauguration in Washington. "Remember back when General Kreuger said that Colonel Eisenhower was going places?" Cocreham asked.

"That was the greatest understatement of the year," murmured ex-Governor Jones.

The first public inkling that there was a man in the Army of any importance named Eisenhower appeared in Drew Pearson and Robert Allen's syndicated column when they reported the "rout" of Gen. Ben Lear's Second Army by Kreuger's Third Army at the Louisiana war games. It was, they said, Col. Eisenhower "who conceived and directed the strategy of the rout by the Third Army." This man, they said, has a "steel trap mind," and "unusual physical vigor."

Less than a year later the name of Eisenhower was suddenly familiar the world around, for in June 1942, he arrived in London to head up the Ameri-



Oct. 1960. Eisenhower, soon to leave office, addresses UN General Assembly.

can forces, and very shortly thereafter the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the Allied forces nominated him to be commander in chief of their North African invasion.

One who was missing from Eisenhower's funeral, now grown old and infirm, noted that Ike had never had a fighting command until the African landings. This was Field Marshal Lord Bernard Montgomery, the top British field general in Europe in WW2, and the man whose army fought the Nazis alone in Africa until the new landings. Monty and Ike had had their differences, but on Ike's death Monty filled more than a quarter of a page of the London Sunday Times, this March 30, with a glowing tribute to him.

The first time he saw Ike, in England, he "did not make any great impression on me." But the second time Monty saw him the African invasion was on and "this time he made a very definite impact on me."

Said Monty, the nemesis of Rommel's Afrika Korps, "He had never seen a shot fired in anger until the landings on November 8, 1942, and he had never before commanded troops in battle. We talked much and I was greatly impressed by his quick grasp of a problem, and by the way he radiated confidence and kindness. He was a very heavy smoker in those days and at breakfast in my mess tent he began to smoke before I had begun the meal. We were sitting together and I at once moved my seat to the other end of the table; he quickly sensed that I did not like smoke circulating around me at meal times, apologized, and threw away his cigarette! In later years he gave up smoking.

"I remained under his command until the end of the German war in May 1945. We did not always agree about the  
(Continued on page 52)

BLACK STAR



As President-elect in Dec. 1952, Ike fulfills a campaign promise to "go to Korea." Here, in a scene reminiscent of his WW2 days, he shares a meal with U.S. troops.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

## South Vietnam's Children

By NATIONAL COMMANDER *William C. Doyle*



**L**AST SEPTEMBER I made an official visit to Vietnam. One of the most vivid images I brought home was only indirectly a piece of the fighting war. It was a memory of a brave little thing in the 3rd Marine Division's area, 10 miles south of the misnamed Demilitarized Zone, and it was called the "3rd Marine Division Memorial Children's Hospital, Dong Ha Facility."

Those are strange and fancy words.

They are strange, because the Dong Ha facility is a field hospital for a fighting Marine Division. That's not where you expect to see a children's hospital.

They are fancy words because the "Memorial Children's Hospital" was not the splendid edifice you might find bearing such a name back home. It was only a set of wooden, barracks-type buildings attached as a wing to the military hospital. Instead of marble and glass, the Dong Ha children's hospital got its sparkle from the warm hearts and loving care of human beings.

It's in a war zone where civilians get hurt. The military isn't charged to treat civilians in field hospitals, but when a guy would come in carrying a sick little girl whose parents had perhaps fled, or a boy who had shrapnel wounds, they threw the book away.

As they brought in more children, a 22-bed wing was set aside for them. It was tough going. A field hospital doesn't have pediatric equipment. Not even cribs. Some of the guys got busy and made cribs out of old packing crates when they weren't fighting.

There'd never been a children's hospital in Quang Tri Province. When word got out that the Marines were caring for child battle casualties, Vietnamese parents began bringing in youngsters who were not battle casualties. They brought them in for infections, for fevers, for worms, for hernias, for malnutrition.

Nobody complained. The medical staff cared for them on "company time" and on their own time, just as they did for kids who survived stepping in VC land mines or getting caught between artillery barrages. They called in Vietnamese doctors and nurses and taught them advanced pediatrics. The fighting Marines said: "Hell, if this war is going to do anybody any good it's going to be the generation of these kids." They made more packing crate cribs, and whatever else they could.

This was not all "regulation," and the care of children required special medical equipment and hospital space for which there was neither GI money nor issue. So the boss of the 3rd Marines, Maj. Gen. Raymond G. Davis, went after private money. He went to CARE, but above all he went to Marines and the families of Marines and ex-Marines. He proposed that, after a little private money should fix up the temporary wing at Dong Ha (now

accomplished), they should move 10 miles south to the provincial capital at Quang Tri and make a *permanent* 68-bed Memorial Children's Hospital there, to be phased into Vietnamese management later.

Today, Marines, ex-Marines and their families, have put up most of the \$75,000 needed to erect the buildings at Quang Tri. Back in September, I was moved by what I saw there in ways that you could not escape if you were there. "I think The American Legion and The American Legion Auxiliary might like a piece of this," I told Gen. Davis. I said I'd see if the Legion might want to put in some of the equipment. "If you can equip as much as one wing, we'd be glad to name that wing for the Legion and the Auxiliary," he told me.

**B**ACK HOME again, I looked at the Legion's plans for 1968-69. We were pretty well committed. But Mrs. Arthur B. Hanell, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, shared with me a willingness to urge the Memorial Children's Hospital at Quang Tri as one more special project, if there were no other way. We really wanted another way, because both organizations were already loaded with 50th Anniversary projects.

So I put it up to The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation. That's a special Legion fund, with its own trustees. It accepts voluntary gifts to be spent for fundamental work in child welfare *outside* of regular Legion programs. Nothing high pressure. Some Posts and Units send in from \$5 up to memorialize deceased members. A friend of mine kicks in \$20 every Memorial Day in memory of WW2 buddies who were killed in action. And so it goes. This has given the trustees about \$30,000 a year to distribute, though they may have requests for a half million or more from special projects for children.

You can guess the rest. The trustees met on March 14 under the chairmanship of Delaware educator George Ehinger, and unanimously voted \$15,000 toward fitting out the Quang Tri children's hospital. Gen. Davis expects the buildings to be up this fall. Our Foundation gift won't do the whole job, but I hope it will make the regular contributors to our Child Welfare Foundation as happy as it makes me.

Do you mind if I suggest that Memorial Day, or any day, is a good day for you or your Post or Unit to make a gift of just any size to The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, at our Nat'l Hq., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206? You can make a gift for its general purposes, unearmarked. Or if you want the Foundation to put even more equipment in at Quang Tri, you can earmark a gift for that purpose, and that's where it'll go.



# NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH  
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JUNE 1969

## LEGION AFFIRMS BACKING OF COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS AGAINST ANARCHISTS AND ASKS STRONGER ROTC PROGRAM:

Because of unrest and violent actions on college campuses and elsewhere around the nation, the Legion's National Executive Committee, at a special meeting during its Washington Conference in March adopted two resolutions which expressed its support of positive measures to meet what it considered definite threats to the stability of the nation.

Copies of both resolutions have been sent with a covering letter by Nat'l Cmdr William C. Doyle to the administrators of more than 2,500 colleges and universities notifying them of the Legion's support in the upholding of law and order.

One resolution states that the Legion will encourage and give active support to public and private officials who persevere in efforts to: "expose and put down organized anarchy, preserve public and private institutions from usurpation or destruction by mob rule, insure the safety of all citizens from willful harm, stand firm against threats and criticism in performing their duties to protect and promote the public interest, lead our country to rational and peaceful solutions to our ever-changing problems and to instill in the American people a new growth of civic responsibility, love of country and faith in God."

The other resolution supported the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program in the nation's colleges and also called for the upgrading and widening of ROTC to provide more junior officers for the armed services in order to relieve present shortages.

## SOUTH DAKOTA APPROVES VIETNAM VET BONUS; FUNDS TO BACK THE PROGRAM YET TO BE APPROVED:

South Dakota has passed a Vietnam veterans bonus but was unable to authorize funds for the program in its 1969 Legislature to begin payment . . . The 1970 Legislature has the problem of finding the money . . . Since no funds are yet available, there is no point in applying for the bonus at this time . . . "Veterans Newsletter" will publish final details when they are received.

Generally speaking, the bonus will be payable to veterans who were legal residents of South Dakota for at least six months prior to entry into the U.S. armed forces and whose active duty service terminated honorably . . . To be eligible, veterans must have (1) either served for 90 days in the period between July 1, 1958, and Aug. 4, 1964, and who are eligible for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service in the Vietnam area or (2) served for 90 days in the Armed Forces between Aug. 5, 1964, and the date as fixed by Congress or Presidential Proclamation which terminates hostilities.

Eligible beneficiaries will be paid at the rate of \$10.00 for each month of active duty up to a maximum of \$360, except that persons eligible to receive the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service in the Vietnam area after July 1, 1958, or persons eligible to receive the Vietnam Service Medal during the effective period of the Bonus Act shall be paid at the rate of \$20.00 per month for each month of service in the Vietnam area . . . No combined bonus may exceed a total of \$500.00. In the case of deceased eligible veterans, benefits will be payable to dependents.

## MONTANA WORLD WAR 1 BONUS EXTENDED TO JUNE 30, 1969:

The State of Montana reports that all veterans of WWI who were residents of Montana at the time of their entry into military service and who did not previously receive the Montana WWI bonus have until June 30, 1969, to apply . . . Where the veteran has been deceased prior to receiving the bonus, payment can be made to the next of kin as follows: unremarried widow, any child or children of the deceased veteran under 18, or surviving parent or parents of the veteran.

Applications may be obtained by writing: Adjusted Compensation Division, P.O. Box 1196, Helena, Mont. 59601.

## ON CONTACTING THE VA:

When writing the VA about your GI insurance, include your policy number so the file can easily be found . . . Lacking that, include your C-number, military serial number, date and place of birth.



JUNE, 1969

## California Boy Wins Legion National Oratorical Contest

Ben Davidian of Tracy, Cal., wins Legion \$4,000 college scholarship at Idaho finals; three other nat'l finalists share an additional \$4,000 prize.

The American Legion's 1969 National Oratorical Championship Contest has been won by 17-year-old Benjamin G. Davidian, Jr., of Tracy, Calif., at National Finals held in Boise, Idaho, on April 24, 1969.

In doing so, Davidian earned the Legion's top national prize, a \$4,000 scholarship to the college or university of his choice and a trip to the Legion's National Convention in Atlanta, Ga., in August. An additional \$4,000 was shared by three other finalists. The contest took place at Boise's Capital H.S. under the sponsorship of the Dep't of Idaho.

The young oratorical champion, a senior at Tracy Joint Union High School in his home town, is active in school affairs where he is President of the Student Body. He has also held other positions of leadership and was active in track and baseball.

Sponsored by James McDermott American Legion Post 172 in Tracy, young Davidian expects to study at Brigham Young University in Utah for a career in law and/or politics. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davidian.

On the way to the national championship, Davidian won local and state contests, the Regional 12 and the Sectional D contests.

The contest is based on the Constitution of the United States and is designed to test the students' depth of knowledge on the basic principles of our constitutional form of government. Other objectives are to develop leadership and ability to think and speak clearly.

Davidian and the other three finalists each had to deliver an eight-to-ten minute prepared oration on the Constitution and then speak off-the-cuff for three-to-five minutes on a constitutional subject given to them only five minutes before they must talk on it.

The Honorable Frank Church, U.S. Senator from Idaho, himself the winner of the 1941 Oratorical Finals, presented the awards and spoke briefly.

Here are the other three finalists who shared an additional \$4,000 in college scholarships:

- Second place winner of the \$2,500 scholarship is Howard E. Seufer, Jr., 18, of Williamstown, W. Va., son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Seufer. Howard is a senior at Williamstown High School, was a page in the U.S. House of Representatives last summer, and was the



U.S. Senator Frank Church (Idaho) congratulates Oratorical Champ Ben Davidian.

state finalist in 1966-67-68 in the West Virginia Interscholastic Forensic League. He was junior class president, president of the Thespians and the Spanish Honorary Club at his school. He plans to study political science and law at Michigan State University.

Young Seufer was sponsored by George Washington American Legion Post 159 of Williamstown and won Regional 4 and Sectional B contests in addition to local orations.

- Third place winner is Arthur T. Poulos, 17, a senior at Morris Knolls High School, Rockaway, N.J. He won a \$1,000 college scholarship which he plans to use to study organic chemistry at Duke University. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Poulos of Dover, N.J., Arthur was an assemblyman at New Jersey Boys State in 1968, is currently president of his school's National Fo-

### National Membership Bulletin

As of April 30, national Legion membership for 1969 was 2,501,544, an increase of 30,256 over the same date one year ago. This brought the Legion to within 121,568 members of 1968's final total.

Five departments were already ahead of their 1968 totals; 21 have already surpassed their 1969 goals; and four—North Dakota, Minnesota, Hawaii and the Philippines—have established all-time highs.

rensic League, was president of the Debating Club, the German Club and a representative on the Student Council.

He was sponsored by Rockden American Legion Post 175, Rockaway, N.J., and won Regional 2 and Sectional A contests along with local contests.

- Fourth place winner is Daniel R. Stanley, 17, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Stanley of Kansas City, Kans., where he is a senior at Washington High School. Young Stanley won a \$500 college scholarship with which he plans to study dentistry at Kansas University. He participates in forensics and intramural basketball. Dan was sponsored by Quindard American Legion Post 199 of Kansas City. He won local and state oratories, the Regional 8, and Sectional C contests.

The National Oratorical Contest series is a program of the Legion's Americanism Division. Since 1938, close to \$230,000 in cash scholarships have been dispensed at the national level. Many more thousands of dollars in cash and scholarships have been awarded at other levels of the Legion.

### Draft Study Committee Set

In accordance with a resolution adopted during a special meeting of the National Executive Committee at the Ninth Annual Washington Conference in Wash., D.C., (Mar. 10-15) Nat'l Cmdr William C. Doyle has appointed a special seven-man Legion committee to study and make recommendations on all manpower needs of the nation with regard to national security and defense.

Named chairman was Emmett G. Lenihan (Wash.). Other members: Immediate Past Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith (Neb.), Raymond F. Hufft (La.), Francis P. Kane (Ill.), Granville S. Ridley (Tenn.), Hugh W. Overton (Tenn.), and Past Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis (N. Dak.).



# Worcester County's Living Memorial

*Legion Post Leads Community*

*In \$100,000 Fund-raising*

*For S. Vietnam Hospital*

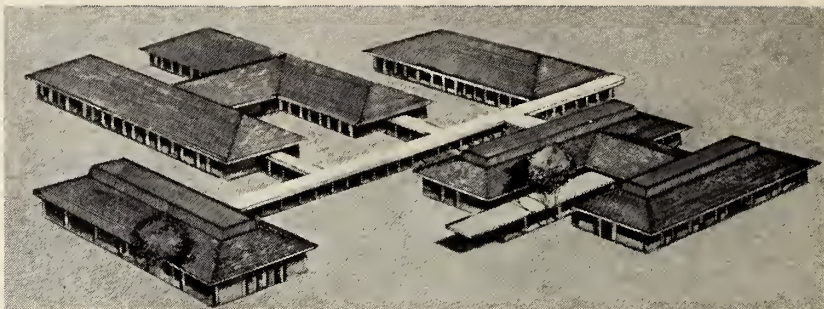
Worcester County's Living Memorial is more than just a headline.

It's also the name of a hospital now being built (see artist's sketch at right) in South Vietnam and represents one of the finest expressions of the human spirit's concern for mankind.

The idea for it sprang from the brain and heart of one man, was amplified and supported by his Legion post and finally brought to beautiful reality by the efforts of thousands of fellow citizens in his community.

Three years ago, Francis R. Carroll of Worcester, Mass., grieving over the loss of a longtime friend killed in Vietnam, was casting about for a meaningful, useful and lasting way to honor the memory of his friend and others from Worcester County who had lost their lives in South Vietnam.

Fate shoved him in the direction of Dr. James W. Turpin, Founder and President of Project Concern, an independent, non-profit medical relief pro-



Artist's sketch of proposed Project Concern Hospital near Da Lat, S. Vietnam.



South Vietnam Ambassador Bui Diem accepts hospital in name of people of S. Vietnam. Banners on balcony railing represent some of the organizations which participated.



Army Chief of Staff Gen. Westmoreland addresses banquetgoers. Project Chmn Carroll is at left.



Dr. Turpin (standing) thanks people of Worcester for hospital. Front row (l. to r.): Sen. Brooke, Amb. Diem, Gen. Westmoreland, Frank Carroll.

gram operating in South Vietnam and other countries. Dr. Turpin spoke of the need for a clinic and refugee center in that war-torn nation.

Carroll went to his post, Vernon Hill American Legion Post 435 (less than 300 members, mostly WW2, Korean War and Vietnam Era vets) and got their unanimous backing and active support in a huge fund-raising project to build a hospital in South Vietnam in honor of Worcester County's living and dead Vietnam Era servicemen.

Following this, help was solicited from other Legion posts and veterans organizations, local industry, labor unions, colleges, Gold Star Mother organizations and the general public.

Funds were raised in every way imaginable. Students donated proceeds from car washes, carnivals and other benefits. One group from nearby Anna Maria College donated the entire proceeds from their annual musical, money which usually went to a scholarship fund. At Assumption College, students fasted for a day and donated the money nor-

mally spent for food to the Living Memorial Project.

At Becker Junior College the students worked more than six months scouring through 13,000 newspapers published over a two-year period to obtain the names of decorated local heroes, then capped that feat with a dance and sent the proceeds to the project.

The people of Worcester County raised over \$100,000 for Project Concern and the U.S. Agency for International Development threw in some \$35,000 worth of cement, lumber and other materials to help build the 60-bed hospital which will serve some 200,000 South Vietnamese in the central highlands near Da Lat. The hospital, situated near the main highway from Saigon to Da Lat, will be operated by the Project Concern organization.

One of the high points of the project came at a Dedication Dinner (see photos on this page) on April 13, 1969, in Worcester's War Memorial Auditorium where 3,000 people saw a film taken only a week earlier in South Vietnam showing



Frank Carroll breaking ground for the hospital. Incidentally, Carroll also found time to be commander of his post during 1967-68.

So highly thought of was the project that no less a personage than Gen. Wm. C. Westmoreland consented to act as Honorary Chairman. The U.S. Army Chief of Staff and former Commander of U.S. Vietnam forces delivered the principal address at the banquet. Gen. Emmett (Rosy) O'Donnell, Jr., U.S.A.F. (Ret.), now President of the U.S.O., led a host of top military and naval leaders sitting at the head table.

Massachusetts government leaders included Gov. Francis W. Sargent, U.S. Senator Edward W. Brooke, Rep. Philip J. Philbin, Rep. Harold D. Donohue and Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill.

Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Chmn of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, also addressed the group.

His Excellency, the Ambassador of South Vietnam, Bui Diem, accepted the hospital in the name of the people of South Vietnam.

Perhaps one Gold Star Mother summed it up best when she said: "At least this hospital will help to do some of the things my son set out to accomplish—help the people of South Vietnam. And, no matter how I personally feel about his death, I only pray that he did not die in vain. This living memorial makes me feel better."

### Freedoms Foundation Awards

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge awards have gone to Immediate Past Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith and C. D. DeLoach, chairman of the Nat'l Public Relations Commission, for public addresses recently given. Each received \$100 and the George Washington Honor Medal.

Other Legionnaires winning awards for public addresses were Dep't Cmdr Jack Kuepfer, of Clifton, N.J., Edwin Peterson, of Logan, Utah, and Edwin Kalbfleish, Jr., of Des Peres, Mo. They were awarded honor certificates.

For excellence in Community Programs, the George Washington Honor Medals went to Post 14, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Post 26, Bakersfield, Calif.; Post 26, Indianapolis, Ind.; Post 174, Baltimore, Md.; Post 198, Pawhuska, Okla.; Post 201, Alpharetta, Ga.; and Post 435, Worcester, Mass.

Also honored in this category were the Legion Dep't of Ohio, the Legion Auxiliary Dep'ts of Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, California and Nebraska, and Auxiliary Unit 512, Shiocton, Wis.

The Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal was awarded to Legionnaire George Nickolas, of Davenport, Iowa, a member of Post 26, for

### Freedom Grove Dedicated



The N.J. Dep't of The American Legion and its Auxiliary recently presented a Freedom Grove of 22 Japanese Cherry trees as a 50th Anniversary Gift to the State of New Jersey. Standing near one of the trees which were planted among the state capital buildings in Trenton are Mrs. Franklin Sickie, Dep't Pres., Jack Kuepfer, Dep't Cmdr, and Joseph T. Barber, Deputy Commissioner of Conservation.

a "Letter to the Editor" which he wrote to the Moline Dispatch. In the letter



Legionnaire Nickolas: Freedoms Award

Nickolas told of a visit to a young man who had lost a foot in the Vietnam war. Nickolas, then the Dep't Cmdr of the Iowa Disabled American Veterans, is a contract specialist with the U.S. Army Weapons Command. In the photo he and his wife are shown as he receives the medal from Maj. Gen. O. E. Hurlbut, cmdg gen of the Weapons Cmd.

### Climaxing the 50th

The Dep't of Kentucky honored Maurice Kirby Gordon, the WWI Army officer who gave the Legion its name at the Paris Caucus in 1919. A silver medallion struck for the 50th Anniversary observance was presented to the retired Madisonville attorney, who is in his 91st year, by Dep't Cmdr John P. Ryan and Dep't Adjutant Ray Beyer. Kentucky has also erected a historical marker at a busy intersection west of Madisonville which cites the former Dep't Cmdr

(1920-21) for having made the motion which gave the Legion its name.

March was American Legion 50th Anniversary Month in Massachusetts by proclamation of Gov. Francis W. Sargent. He cited the Legion as "one of the great bulwarks of the American way of life . . . has achieved its position of high esteem through its programs of service to community, state and nation. . ." In the photo, the commander of Post 18, Dedham, Mass., Peter Onelli (left), stands with Past Cmdr Howard Hager (1927) before a billboard displaying the material purchased from the Legion's Nat'l Emblem Sales. The sign is one of four displayed on main highways leading through Dedham.



Four of these signs in Dedham, Mass.

Coinciding with the lighting of the Legion's Gift to the Nation at Arlington Cemetery, Post 51, Fairview, Okla., lighted a Flame of Freedom at the Legion's War Memorial Monument in Fairview Cemetery. The dedication ceremonies scheduled for the time of lighting had to be postponed because of weather and road conditions. The Flame will be dedicated on Memorial Day. Propane for the Flame is being furnished by the Major Gas Co. of Fairview.

In New York State, Governor Nelson Rockefeller proclaimed March 15-17 as American Legion Golden Anniversary Days. Post 390, Hempstead, specifically honored the Vietnam Era veterans and the post's 50-year members. Citations were given to three Hempstead

(Continued on page 36)



In N.Y.: Post 390's own First Day Cover

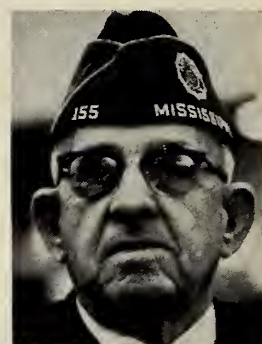




**William C. Doyle**  
National Commander

# The 50<sup>th</sup> National Executive

The 50th National Executive Committee of The American Legion held its annual spring meeting in St. Louis, Mo., site of the Legion's first stateside caucus 50 years ago, as this issue went to press. Shown on these two pages are the 1968-69 representatives. Of the 65 members, 58 are from state and foreign departments and were elected by their department conventions. The remaining seven are the elected national officers: The National Commander, five National Vice Commanders, and the National Chaplain. The National Commander serves as chairman of the Committee. Living Past National Commanders (not shown) are also life members of the committee but without vote.



**Rev. C. J. Olander**  
National Chaplain



**Hugh W. Overton**  
Alabama



**George Petrovich**  
Alaska



**Robert E. Cockrill**  
Arizona



**Lawrence E. Fisher**  
Arkansas



**Leo W. Crawford**  
California



**Arthur M. MacCarthy**  
Florida



**James E. Zulick**  
France



**W. D. Harrell**  
Georgia



**Wallace C. S. Young**  
Hawaii



**Max Hanson**  
Idaho



**Bob Nooner**  
Illinois



**Merlon R. Kingsley**  
Maine



**Robert E. L. Eaton**  
Maryland



**Gabriel T. Olga**  
Massachusetts



**Harry Wright**  
Mexico



**Marshall M. Taylor**  
Michigan



**Eugene V. Lindquist**  
Minnesota



**Edmund G. Lyons**  
New Jersey



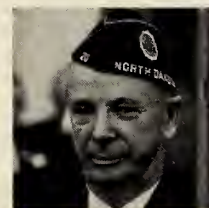
**G. Y. Fails**  
New Mexico



**Louis E. Drago**  
New York



**Leroy S. Lakey**  
North Carolina



**Patrick T. Milloy**  
North Dakota



**Donald L. Gruenbaum**  
Ohio



**John J. O'Connell**  
Rhode Island



**E. Roy Stone**  
South Carolina



**Glenn R. Green**  
South Dakota



**Robert M. Summitt**  
Tennessee



**Jack W. Flynt**  
Texas



**William E. Christoffersen**  
Utah



# Committee of The American Legion



**C. Russell Huber**  
National Vice Commander



**John A. Jones**  
National Vice Commander



**Howard E. Lohman**  
National Vice Commander



**Lewis E. McCray**  
National Vice Commander



**Maurice R. Parisien**  
National Vice Commander



**Robert I. Hendershott**  
Canada



**Robert Grauberger**  
Colorado



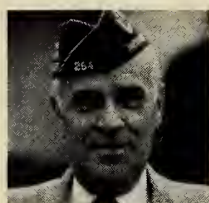
**Joseph G. Leonard**  
Connecticut



**James E. Heal**  
Delaware



**Stewart W. Parker**  
District of Columbia



**Charles S. Boehm**  
Indiana



**Robert Lounsberry**  
Iowa



**H. Armand deMasi**  
Italy



**U. S. Grant**  
Kansas



**Harry A. Greene, Jr**  
Kentucky



**M. C. Gehr**  
Louisiana



**Ralph M. Godwin**  
Mississippi



**Frank H. Strong**  
Missouri



**William A. Lindsay**  
Montana



**Jerome Henn**  
Nebraska



**Thomas W. Miller**  
Nevada



**Raymond F. Mudge**  
New Hampshire



**W. H. Redman**  
Oklahoma



**W. E. Wilkins**  
Oregon



**Arnold A. Hannberg**  
Panama Canal Zone



**Daniel A. Drew**  
Pennsylvania



**Edward T. Berling**  
Philippines



**Raul Barreras**  
Puerto Rico



**Albert B. Grazini**  
Vermont



**Sam T. A. Crawford**  
Virginia



**Gordon Blechschmidt**  
Washington



**L. O. Bickel**  
West Virginia



**Martin T. Jansen**  
Wisconsin



**J. R. Coulter**  
Wyoming



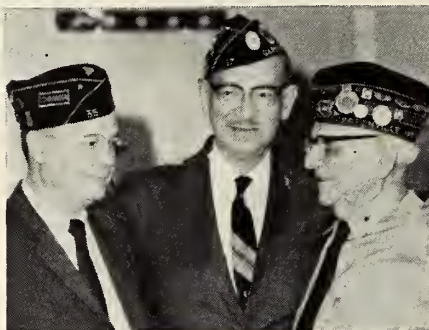


Post 47, Hamilton, Mont., combined honor guard march with lease-signing ceremony.

Police Dep't members, Chief Norton and Patrolmen Kuski and Flomp. A Community Service award was given to the Vandewater family in recognition of the contribution made to veteran and community service by the Hempstead Sentinel, a weekly published by the family for over 100 years before suspending publication in 1950. In the photo, Past Cmdr William Sheeckutz (right) shows Hempstead's Mayor Dalton Miller a specially designed first day cover containing a drawing of the post clubhouse and Legion 50th Anniversary emblems. The clubhouse history goes back over 200 years to the days of William Penn. The cachet was designed and presented to the post by Frederick Pilkington, assistant principal, Hempstead H.S.

**Post 47, Hamilton, Mont.,** combined an honor guard march and Legion Park lease-signing ceremony with the city (see photo above) with dinner-dance.

**Post 35, Jeffersonville, Ind.,** and its service officer, Herman Wenige, were toasted for their 50 years of service by an ad in the post paper, paid for by the Citizens Bank & Trust Co., whose president, George Lane, is a longtime member of the post. Wenige, in his 43rd year as service officer, has been editor and publisher of the post paper for 25 years, was Boys' State chairman for 30 years and managed the junior baseball team



Scene at Post 35, Jeffersonville, Ind.

for 30 years. Six years ago, when he was 80, he was named Mr. Indiana American Legion by the Dep't Cmdr. In the photo (l. to rt.): Post 35 Cmdr William Sample; Judge Richard Kaplan of Post 17, Gary, speaker at Post 35's observance; and Wenige. Judge Kaplan is chairman of the Indiana Dep't Counter-Subversive Committee.

The Suffolk (Va.) News-Herald published a 20-page, Special Commemorative, 50th Legion Anniversary supplement with a two-color cover and photos depicting many Legion activities. The local post is **Post 57.**

### Mexico's Art Colony Post

The relatively new (three years old) **Post 8, in San Miguel de Allende,** in the Central Plateau of Mexico, contrasts

with the town, a carefully preserved Colonial Monument, 500 years old. In the town, which is noted for its native handicrafts and as an international fine arts center, are two major fine arts schools. The contrast between the new post and the ancient town goes just so far, however, for, of the 160 members, at least 45 are artists. Some are writers, art teachers, and proprietors of art galleries or art stores. The Post Cmdr, Frank Keenan, is an artist, having returned to this early profession after 25 years on the Chicago, Ill., City Council. Three members have been selected by the U.S. War Dep't to tour Vietnam as Combat Artists: William Linzee Prescott, Ed Abraham, and John Wheat. The last Dep't of Mexico Convention featured an exhibition of the works of Post 8 members. The town attracts retired people, writes Mack Reynolds, "for almost all prices, by American standards, are very reasonable. Some veterans on limited pensions are living on as little as a hundred dollars a month. The pace of life is slow moving, and it's even quiet. Except, of course, for fiestas, which come approximately 50 a year and one or two of which can last a week."

### BRIEFLY NOTED



Maryland's red, white and blue welcome

Legionnaires in **Maryland** are telling parents of servicemen returning from Vietnam that post members will, on request, come and decorate their homes. So far this year, **Post 20, Hamilton,** has done over 100. The photo shows one of them, although black and white doesn't do it justice. The sign is also red, white and blue.

WW2 vets of the 531st Engineer Shore Reg't will come ashore at Utah Beach, France, on June 6, 1969, to rededicate the monument which honors their dead and marks the site of the regiment's D-Day landing in 1944.

The photo on page 26 of The American Legion Magazine for March of this year, showing five runners on the starting line for a three-mile race in 1922, awoke memories in Legionnaire George Bertsch. He wrote in to say that he was



Legion color guards at Eisenhower funeral train reception in Washington, Ind.

The Eisenhower funeral train, en route from Washington, D.C., to Abilene, Kans., stopped in Washington, **Ind.** Honoring the occasion on the station platform (see photo) were color guards from 10 posts in neighboring towns. In front of the group is Joe Edwards, commander

of the squad. (He's the Dep't PR Committee Chmn.) The engineer of the special train was Bob Tharp, the incoming commander of **Post 121, Washington.** The fireman was Bill Boger, the current commander. More than 10,000 people came to watch the train.



one of the starters in the race, third from the pole, with No. 174 on his shirt—it stood for the 174th Inf. Reg't of Buffalo, N.Y. He won third place in this race and five medals altogether in running and boxing at these 1st Legion games. Now 75, Mr. Bertsch is a 50-year Legion member, now affiliated with **Post 295 of Buffalo**, is the retired fire chief of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and still jogs five miles a day and cycles 100-150 miles a week.

## POSTS IN ACTION



Minn.: "The new breed in evidence . . ."

The new breed is in evidence in Lake of the Woods County, Minn. Of 505 members in two posts, 74 are WW1 and 100 are Vietnam Era. In the photo, Vic Humeniuk, County Cmdr, congratulates Steven Mattison, the 100th Vietnam vet to join in the county. In photo are Arvid Christiansen, left, cmdr, **Post 442, Williams**, and Elmer Thompson, cmdr, **Post 217, Baudette**. Post 217 makes certain that The American Legion has a world of meaning to the individual in service. It uses the courtesy card, the post paper, a birthday card with Legion "Rain Checks," and a subscription to The American Legion Magazine. For those at home: the window decal for the home, a Legion Community Calendar which lists birthdays, a brochure explaining how to send mail to servicemen overseas, and a Recognition-Appreciation Dinner for the parents.

Lowell Thomas, aviation pioneer, newscaster, producer and explorer, recently was honored by Air Service **Post 501, of New York, N.Y.** He was presented with the Frank M. Hawkes Award for his contributions to aviation. The trophy was given by Post Cmdr Bernt Balchen,



Post 501, N.Y., honors Lowell Thomas.

the flier. Certificates of merit were presented to Clifford Henderson, a founder of the National Air Races, and A. P. Loening, aircraft designer for Grumman. Peter Grimm, 83, a WW1 balloon pilot, was inducted as a post member. Jerome C. Lederer, representing NASA, paid tribute to Mr. Thomas, and a film of the astronauts and their recent moon-and-back trip was shown. In the photo are (l. to rt.) George Kenney, Post Cmdr Bernt Balchen, Lowell Thomas, and PPCmdr Harry Bruno.

An attorney and charter member of **Post 11, Thibodaux, La.**, has offered as a Legion and post golden anniversary "Thank You" gesture to pay the dues of his fellow WW1 post members for the remainder of their lives. Pointing out that he had been a little more fortunate than some, Harvey Peltier wrote his post that, if the offer was acceptable, he would provide \$3,250 which he and a friend, Noah Ducasse, had estimated would pay the dues of the surviving 65 WW1 post members for the rest of their lives. The offer was accepted.

Now, don't get worried, fellows. **Post 148, Amherst, Mass.**, is not contemplating Legion baseball for girls, although Miss Debbie Schnarr does make a pulchritudinous batgirl. Debbie is only modeling the uniform. The Post raised over \$2,000 by soliciting area merchants for support in starting its first Legion baseball team. A trio of post members formed the fund raising committee. Debbie's dad was in the RAF in WW2.



Debbie models



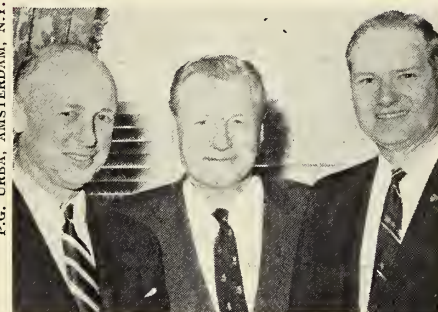
Past Cmdr Matthew Goodstein, Post 1011, Brooklyn, N.Y., turns over a check for \$1,000 to Dr. P. R. Casesa, Director of Brooklyn VA Hospital to be used for needed special equipment. Shown also are PC Jos. Blatt, Hosp. Visits Chmn, and Tobias Miller, Post 1011 Cmdr.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Frank Myers**, Indiana's Dep't Adjutant since 1952, retired May 1. A 50-year Legionnaire, Myers was associated with the Indiana Dep't for 22 years, serving

as P/R Director and editor of the Hoosier Legionnaire before becoming Adjutant. Richard Smidley, assistant Dep't Adjutant, will succeed Myers. Moving up to assistant Dep't Adjutant is Viet Time vet William D. Jackson, who has been manager of the Dep't's Emblem Sales.

**Harry Sawyer**, of Helena, Mont., elected president of The American Legion Dep't Service Officers Assoc.



Two Legionnaire justices are appointed.

**Judge Theodore A. Kelly** (left in photo), of Orangeburg, N.Y., appointed County Court Judge of Rockland Co., and Judge Robert J. Stolarik (right), of Suffern, appointed Family Court Judge of Rockland Co., by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (center).

**Bernard (Barney) Gollinger**, Chief of Contacts in the Legion's Washington office, named adjutant of the Dep't of Virginia, succeeding Wilbur Walker, who became Virginia Congressman Dan Daniel's administrative assistant.

**E. V. (Skip) Kiesling**, assistant Dep't Adjutant of Illinois, named acting Dep't Adjutant until the Dep't Convention.

**James Graziano**, appointed adjutant for the Dep't of France to serve the unexpired term of the late Leo Jolin.

**Blaise Johnson**, of Jamestown, N. Dak., named Finance Officer for the Department, succeeding **Arthur J. Rulon** who resigned after 35 years in that position.

**Nicholas Scaramella**, a member of the Nat'l Emblem Sales Committee, reappointed secretary of the Soldiers Home in Chelsea, Mass., for a term of seven years. Gov. Francis Sargent made the appointment.

**B. W. (Barney) Breedlove**, 75, Indiana Legion treasurer for over 30 years, named executive secretary of the War Memorials Commission in Indianapolis. Nat'l Hq occupies Building "C" of the War Memorial complex.

**Hugh Graham**, of West Haven, Conn.,



## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using approved forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

**AGRA, India, Army Air Corps Supply Depot, WW2**—Statements needed in support of claim of **John Harold** (known as "Irish") by those who recall his nervous breakdown in 1943. Statement from **Diffenbocker** especially desired. Write to: "CD1, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019."

**USS Pierce (APA 50), Lingayen Gulf, P.I. Spring 1945**—**Edward Monroe Deaton** needs affidavits from witnesses who knew of his falling down stairs injuring back on board ship when hit by enemy fire prior to debarkation. From **Pharm. Mate Blackie** and others. Write to: "CD2, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019."

**USS Kimberly (DD521), Aleutian and Kurile Islands (Winter 1943-44)**—**Harold W. Schellin** needs affidavits from buddies who recall that he suffered facial injury—and possible broken nose—when a wave knocked him against depth charge rack. From **Lt. Levins**, the **Torpedo Officer**, and **TM3 Tanner** and **Livingston**. Write to: "CD3, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019."

appointed Dep't Adjutant. A WW2 vet, he was Dep't Cmdr in 1964-65.

An excellent and helpful book on alcoholism—"How to Stop Problem Drinking"—came out April 15, and has attracted wide attention. Author is **Vincent Sullivan**, long a senior executive of the New York Daily News and a member of Post 464, Bronxville, N.Y. Publisher is **Frederick Fell, Inc.** 386 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

## DEATHS

**Dwight David Eisenhower**, 34th President of the United States and a Life Member of Post 39, Abilene, Kans. (see pages 24-28).

**Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney**, 71, of Washington, D.C., Past Dep't Cmdr of the Philippines (1939-40), confidant and advisor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He organized guerrilla operations in the Philippines for MacArthur during WW2 and served as his chief aide from the start of the Korean War until MacArthur was relieved of his command by President Truman. "I preferred to walk the plank with General MacArthur," Whitney said as he followed his chief into retirement.

**Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson** and his wife, killed in the crash of an Air Nat'l Guard Stratotanker at Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, Wis. Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin since 1951, the Madison Legionnaire had attended all Badger Boys State sessions, with one exception, since 1951.

**Wade H. Phillips, Sr.**, 89, of Lexington,

N.C., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1920-21) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1924-25).

**Charles J. Watkins**, of St. Louis, Mo., who attended the St. Louis Caucus, May 1919.

**George Bellis**, 68, of Philadelphia, Pa., who guided Pennsylvania's American Legion Baseball program for 31 years before retiring in 1965.

**Gilbert G. Jacobosky**, 87, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Past Dep't Adjutant (1922-23).

**Claude J. Harris**, 84, of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of the South Dakota Legion and South Dakota Dep't Adjutant and alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1920-21.

**Chester F. Newby**, of Bloomington, Ill., Illinois Dep't Adjutant.

**Felix J. (Star) Brown**, 73, of Ellettsville, Ind., a Legionnaire who was executive secretary of the Indiana War Memorials Commission from 1948 to 1962.

**Jack Crowley**, 78, of Killington Heights, Vt., Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1923-28 and Nat'l Vice Cmdr in 1936-37.

**Joseph H. Hackett**, of Warwick, R.I., Past Dep't Cmdr (1954-55) and Past Dep't Adjutant (1958-59).

**Herbert L. Schall**, of Ponca City, Okla., Past Dep't Cmdr (1936-37).

**Amos W. W. Woodcock**, of Salisbury, Md., Past Dep't Cmdr (1921-22).

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

**Ben Sherman** and **Robert Sobel** and **Roy F. Stewart** and **Buell E. Tade** (all 1967), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

**Harry M. Steelman** and **Clyde S. Steiner** (both 1968), Post 32, Pine Bluff, Ark.

**William E. Black** and **Albert Doty** (both 1968), Post 313, Pencil Bluff, Ark.

**Carleton W. Herrmann** and **Leo L. McMillan** (both 1968), Post 163, Burlingame, Calif.

**Otis C. Campbell** and **Leonard P. Olsen** (both 1969), Post 194, Kelseyville, Calif.

**Charles W. Green** and **Herbert C. Londelius** (both 1968), Post 322, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Cary C. Perry** (1967), Post 504, San Diego, Calif.

**Kenneth R. Anderson** and **James N. Gilmore** (both 1967), Post 524, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Real B. Whitmore** (1968), Post 19, Willimantic, Conn.

**Walter Jacobs** (1967) and **James Brand, Sr.** and **John C. Palmore, Sr.** (both 1968), Post 506, Rome, Ga.

**Marion M. Hornsby** (1968), Post 133, Maywood, Ill.

**Clarence Ritterhouse** and **J. Robert Scott** and **Vic Scott** and **Chester Slemmons** (all 1968), Post 477, Chrisman, Ill.

**Walter Strankowski** (1968), Post 541, Chicago, Ill.

**Rev. Clarence H. Anderzon** and **Martin G. Carlson** and **E. Harold Ericsson** and **Glenn W. Hopkins** (all 1968), Post 864, Rockford, Ill.

**Ralph Cushman** (1968), Post 288, Veedersburg, Ind.

**Walter P. Mitchell** (1968), Post 93, Pocomoke City, Md.

**Freeman Bridgman** and **Claude L. Emery** and **Edward T. Hayden** (all 1969), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

**George M. Kerr** and **Leo J. St. Denis** and **Lorenzo M. St. Denis** (all 1968), Post 205, Rochdale, Mass.

**Charles McDonald** and **Edward McDonald, Sr.** and **John Murphy** and **August Quast** and **Albert Ratzlaff** (all 1965), Post 65, Rosemount, Minn.

**G. W. Alfs** and **Arthur J. Ritch** (both 1967), Post 86, Aitkin, Minn.

**Serenus C. Pegors** and **Emil Popelka** and **James Quinn, Sr.** and **Guy Tilton** and **Ira Vraalstad** (all 1968), Post 282, St. Louis Park, Minn.

**Ralph A. Aherns** (1969), Post 78, Slater, Mo. **George A. Boschert** and **Harvey Eddington** and **Henry Vossenkemper** (all 1969), Post 319, Portage des Sioux, Mo.

**Elmer C. Curran** (1967), Post 493, St. Louis, Mo.

**Vern Huckle** and **Frank Kriz** and **Anthony Kuhn** and **Hugh McArthur** and **Guy Meade** (all 1967), Post 9, Hemingford, Neb.

**Joseph H. Smith** (1967) and **Earl F. Willard** (1968), Post 18, Wolfeboro, N.H.

**Richard LeCompte** (1968) and **Fred Mitschow** (1969), Post 70, Nutley, N.J.

**Verton Rockafellow** (1963) and **Harry Z. Matthews** (1967), Post 125, Pennsauken, N.J.

**Mario R. D'Antuono** and **Thomas P. J. De Fabrizio** and **Nicola De Leo** and **Anthony Delle Pelle** and **Jacob De Lucca** (all 1967), Post 191, Newark, N.J.

**Louis Abbate** and **Pasquale Belsito** and **Stanley Bonislowski** and **John Bron** (all 1968), Post 4, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

**Victor A. Brown** and **Millard J. Crandall** (both 1968), Post 181, Randolph, N.Y.

**Peter J. Calleri** and **Wilbert E. Hambruch** (both 1968), Post 205, Kenmore, N.Y.

**John Whelan** and **George White** and **James Williams** (all 1968), Post 365, Bay Shore, N.Y.

**Al Abergast** (1962) and **Joe Tesar** (1966) and **Joe Blance** and **Tom Foley** (both 1967), Post 797, Long Island City, N.Y.

**Louis Tangredi** and **Joseph J. Todaro** (both 1967), Post 1093, New York, N.Y.

**Charles Young** (1968), Post 1098, Rochester, N.Y.

**John J. Dannhardt** and **Edward J. McManus** and **Louis A. Yallo** (all 1968), Post 1110, New York, N.Y.

**Raymond Benjamin** and **Raymond DeLamar** and **Charles Habeck** and **William Hertle** (all 1968), Post 1612, Big Flats, N.Y.

**Harry S. Ryan** (1962) and **Edgar S. Montgomery** and **Fred H. Young** (both 1966), Post 14, Salisbury, N.C.

## American Legion Life Insurance

## Month Ending March 31, 1969

Benefits paid Jan. 1-March 31, 1969 ....	\$ 409,334
Benefits paid since April 1958 .....	7,068,490
Basic Units in force (number) .....	159,131
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1969 .....	1,578
New Applications rejected .....	252

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1969 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.



THE AMERICAN LEGION  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
March 31, 1969

## ASSETS

Cash on hand and on Deposit .....	\$ 2,673,761.08
Receivable .....	183,299.20
Inventories .....	481,492.82
Invested Funds .....	3,585,301.82
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund .....	300,229.08
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund .....	4,378,318.52
Real Estate .....	821,521.81
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	315,338.15
Deferred Charges .....	103,116.85
	<u>\$12,842,379.33</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE  
& NET WORTH

Current Liabilities .....	\$ 637,331.73
Funds Restricted as to use .....	229,110.82
Deferred Income .....	2,180,834.03
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund .....	300,229.08
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund .....	4,378,318.52
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund .....	650,553.31
Restricted Fund .....	1,153,275.80
Real Estate .....	821,521.81
Reserve for Rehabilitation	320,929.59
Reserve for Child Welfare	114,161.91
Reserve for Convention.....	60,000.00
Reserve for Publication.....	12,258.78
	<u>3,163,001.20</u>
Unrestricted Capital .....	1,653,523.95
	<u>\$12,842,379.33</u>

Harold T. Walker (1968), Post 201, Minto, N. Dak.

Lester V. Cheeseman and Frank A. Davis and Geary Ellenberg and J. E. Fisher and Ray Gleason (all 1969), Post 51, Lebanon, Ore.

Harry Coldren and William F. Conner and Lester M. Curtis and Joseph S. Davis and Edward A. Daylor (all 1969), Post 64, Coatesville, Pa.

Stephen J. Huk (1968), Post 350, Nanticoke, Pa.

Norman D. Fenner (1968), Post 367, Whitehall, Pa.

Frank Vassallo and Ernest P. Watson and Jake R. Weiford and Robert J. Wirth (all 1968), Post 481, Midland, Pa.

Armando E. Padilla Baez (1968), Post 1, San Juan, P.R.

Roger Chevette (1968), Post 75, Central Falls, R.I.

Arthur Tenant and Robert E. Wallace and George Wiederholt and Raymond Zent, Sr. (all 1968), Post 66, Lemmon, S. Dak.

Ulic E. Danielson and Walter E. Dickey and Dr. Lyle Hare (all 1968), Post 164, Spearfish, S. Dak.

Gurnett E. Ferguson (1968), Post 57, Charleston, W. Va.

E. L. Hinkle (1968), Post 69, Lewisburg, W. Va.

Charles Arntson and Erling Casberg and Wesley Chalsma and Melvin Ekern (all 1968), Post 284, Holmen, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Beverly Hills Post 237, Beverly Hills, Fla.; Taylor Post 200, Taylor, Mich.; Sgt. Edward M. Looney Post 1864, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Chaplain Stanley E. Smith Memorial Post 1865, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Jesus M. Limones, Jr. Post 595, Del Rio, Tex.; and Saigon Post 34, Saigon, Vietnam (Dep't of Hawaii).

Also, Sunrise Post 156, Santa Monica,

Calif.; Coal Creek Canyon Post 129, Golden, Colo.; Wahiawa Post 22, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii; Thomas Richard Annis Post 411, Hesperia, Mich.; Crowell-Short Post 217, Columbus, Miss.; North Ward Memorial Post 488, Newark, N.J.; Panama Post 288, Panama, Okla.; Capt. Euripides Rubio, Jr. Post 142, Ponce, P.R.; Lt. Cheely Howard Post 73, Millington, Tenn.; Dorie Miller Post 898, Pampa, Tex.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

3rd Div—(July) A. M. Richwine, 6201 Lower Ahtanum Rd., Yakima, Wn. 98902

5th Medical Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) R. E. Carlson, 1137 Kay Parkway, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

6th Fort Hq—(Aug.) Bud Seel, P.O. Box 511, Geneva, N.Y. 14456

9th & 10th Cav Reg'ts—(July) Albert Bly, P.O. Box 15051, Kansas City, Mo. 64106

17th Field Art'y, Bat C—(July) George Mabe, 440 Tise Ave., Winston-Salem, N.C.

17th Sig Oper Bn—(Aug.) E. F. Hofmeister, 710 Crown Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18505

20th Coast Art'y—(Aug.) C. W. Fravel, Rt. 2 Box 243, Corydon, Ind.

23rd Field Hosp—(Aug.) Jose Tafoya, 119 Lugar de Oro, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501

29th Div (WW1&2)—(Aug.) Harry Richardson, P.O. Box 5302, Roanoke, Va. 24012

36th Div—(Aug.) A. F. Kohutek, 2404 Lincoln St., Irving, Tex. 75060

37th Eng Bn, Co C (WW2) (All Cos welcome)—(July) William Linder, 464 N. Centennial St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222

52nd Inf (WW1)—(Aug.) Paul Osman, P.O. Box 154, Westboro, Mass. 01581

63rd Eng, Co A—(Aug.) Clarence Patterson, 9206 E. Lehigh Ave., Denver, Colo. 80237

63rd Sig Bn—(July) E. L. Haynes, P.O. Box 2106, Freeport, Tex. 77541

81st Div—(Aug.) Elmer St. Pierre, RR #4, Cedar Lane, Edwardsville, Ill. 62025

81st Ord Co HM Tank—(Aug.) George Kleponis, 905 Center St., Ashland, Pa. 17921

88th Chem Mortar Bn, Co C—(July) Dr. Fred White, P.O. Box 160, Livingston, Tenn. 38570

93rd Cav Rcn Sq Mecz, Tp C—(July) Melvin Beard, 104 S. Orchard Rd., Linticum Hts., Md. 21090

109th Eng, Co B (WW1)—(Aug.) H. S. Seymour, 601 Kilpatrick Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 68102

114th Evac Hosp SM—(Aug.) Joseph Scala, 820 Clinton Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 06606

124th AAA Gun Bn (MBL)—(Aug.) E. D. Soares, 25879 Bunker Hill Blvd., Hayward, Calif. 94542

128th Inf, Hq Co (WW2)—(July) Ralph Sanger, 806 Dickinson Ave., Edgerton, Wis. 53534

132nd Reg't (WW2)—(Aug.) Stanley Stann, 4639 Dobson, Skokie, Ill. 60076

149th Reg't—(July) Marion Williams, 2005 Redleaf Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40222

152nd Inf, Co L (WW2)—(Aug.) Ralph Lichtenwalter, 425 S. High St., Warsaw, Ind. 46580

190th & 200th FA Bns (WW2)—(July) Mel Sober, P.O. Box 361, Sunbury, Pa. 17801

211th Eng, Co B (Camp Meade, Md.)—(Aug.) Albert Bremer, 244½ W. 3rd St., Apt. 2, Davenport, Iowa 52801

213th CAAA—(July) Hiester Gingrich, R.D. 1, Newmans town, Pa. 17073

267th QM Bakery Co—(Aug.) Jack Palmer, 1968 Middle Bellville Rd., Mansfield, Ohio

270th FA Bn, Hq & HQ Bat—(Aug.) Dell McCuisthan, Rt. 5 Box 150, Claremore, Okla.

273rd FA Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Vern Wermers, Box 310, Parkston, S. Dak. 57366

275th QM Bakery Co—(July) Rev. David Richers, Columban Fathers, Box 683, West Chester, Pa. 19380

279th Combat Eng Bn—(Aug.) Harold Van Horn, 3111 Tyson Ave., Tampa, Fla. 33611

304th Ord Reg't, B, 2nd Bn—(Aug.) Anthony Matteo, 68 Cassella Dr., Hamden, Conn. 06514

311th FA, Bat D (WW1)—(Aug.) Phil Cusick, 1035 S. Hanover St., Nanticoke, Pa. 18634

329th Inf, Co G (WW1)—(Aug.) Gerald Wolfe, 836 Barker Rd., Fremont, Ohio 43420

338th Mach Gun (WW1)—(Aug.) H. J. Schmitz, 906 Washington St., Eldora, Iowa 50627

351st Sl Bn—(June) Bob Johnson, 514 Brown St., Jackson, Minn. 56143

359th Eng, Co B—(Aug.) Raymond Taylor, 710 Marietta St., Leesburg, Fla. 32748

372nd AAA Bn—(Aug.) Hiram Adams, 6319 Millville Circle, Sanborn, N.Y. 14132

379th AA Bn—(Aug.) Roger Dornette, 3721 Jessup Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45239

437th MPEG Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Nick Tagliavia, 4207 N. Overhill, Norridge, Ill. 60634

491st MPEG Co—(Aug.) Rudolph Zullo, 242 N. Fulton Ave., Bradley, Ill. 60915

504th MP Bn—(July) Buford Castleman, 7324 Doncaster Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63133

504th Ord Co—(Aug.) Edward Bauer, 614 Washington St., Apt. 4, Clay Center, Kans. 67432

593rd Amphib Eng, Co D—(Aug.) C. R. Ellis, 400 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y. 13790

605th Ord Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) H. R. Hunt, P.O. Box 881, Bristol, Va. 24201

607th Ord Bn—(Aug.) Fran Dausch, 1311 Denisonview St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15205

612th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Jack Flanagan, 101 S. Meadow Dr., Glen Burnie, Md. 21061

729th Rwy Oper Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Albert Colello, 4251 - 4th Ave., Altoona, Pa. 16602

731st Ord Co—(Aug.) Chester Cunningham, Rt. 1 Box 48, Fullerton, Neb. 68638

740th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) John J. Hacker, 4569A Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110

818th Aviation Eng, Co C—(Aug.) James Simpson, 1610 I St., La Porte, Ind. 46350

928th Sig Bn (929 join us)—(Aug.) Michael Terensky, Box 271, Sturgeon, Pa. 15082

3609th QMC Truck Co—(July) Dale Horton, RFD 4, Marshall, Mich. 49068

## NAVY

1st Marine Div (Boston Chapter)—(Aug.) Frank O'Brien, 318 Plymouth St., Holbrook, Mass. 02343

12th Defense Bn, USMC—(Aug.) Joseph Urban, 810 S. College St., Palmyra, Pa. 17078

18th Spec Seabees—(Aug.) William Finnegan, Lake Shore Rd., Old Lyme, Conn. 06371

26th Seabees—(Aug.) E. A. Scott, 1506 W. 4th St., North Platte, Neb. 69101

56th Seabees—(Aug.) J. D. Lee, Box 359, Sapulpa, Okla. 74066

63rd Seabees—(Aug.) Johnnie Cann, Vicki Way Box 70, Frankfort, Ky. 40601

84th Seabees—(Aug.) George McCandless, 5317 Secor Rd., Lot 8, Toledo, Ohio

104th Seabees—(Aug.) J. E. Hilt, Box 357, Elmont, N.Y. 11003

114th Seabees, CBMU 627, 628, 629—(Aug.) Dan Hockensmith, 9012 Whipplowill Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40229

League of Naval Destroyermen—(July) Lg Nav Des. P.O. Box 238, Wapping, Conn. 06087

USS Alkaid (AK114)—(Aug.) William Demarest, 1805 E. Lillian La., Arlington Heights, Ill. 60004

USS Allentown (PF52)—(July) Thomas Hull, Cole Rd., Colden, N.Y. 14033

USS Barton (DD722)—(Aug.) Jim Deters, 2605 Greenup St., Covington, Ky. 41014

USS Catskill (LSV-1, WW2)—(Aug.) R. L. Beckius, 7136 Inca Way, Denver, Colo. 80221

USS Delta (AR-9)—(Aug.) Howard Van Sciver, 2034 E. Lansing St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19152

USS Hailey (DD556, WW2)—(July) Henry Hummert, 4120 Louis St., St. Louis, Mo. 63116

USS Phelps (DD360)—(Aug.) Harold Placetie, 3336 Roanoke, Port Arthur, Tex. 77640

U.S. Submarine Veterans (1900-1969)—(Aug.) W. C. Gannon, 5 Winnemere St., Malden, Mass. 02148

USS Wadsworth (DD516)—(Aug.) Logan Webb, P.O. Box 532, Rockford, Ill. 61105

## AIR

8th & 13th Tactical Bomb Sqdns—(Aug.) Lt. Col. Frank Chandler, Hq SAC (DXIX), Offutt AFB, Neb. 68113

19th Ftr Sqdn, Wheeler Field, Hawaii (Dec. 7, 1941)—(July) Donald Jones, R.D. 1 Box 321, Belle Vernon, Pa. 15012

81st Serv Sqdn—(Aug.) Charles Young, 5302 Ave. "O", Galveston, Tex. 77550

317th Ftr Sqdn, Radar Sect (1951-55)—(Aug.) John Warcup, 1626 SW Austin St., Seattle, Wash. 98106

485th Bomb Gp—(Aug.) William Schoultz, 532 Park Ave., Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

1721st & 1798th Ord. & Ord Sect of HQ Sqdn, 34th AD Gp (WW2)—(Aug.) Joe Kenney, Rt. 2, Tremont, Ill. 61568

## MISCELLANEOUS

6th Marine Reg't, 96th Co, 2nd Bn (WW1)—(June) William J. Kirwin, 578 Wolcott Ave., Middletown, R.I. 02840



# Lifetime Sports

**E**XERCISE IS NECESSARY for good health, doctors say. And they add a disconcerting fact: Americans are among the most under-exercised people in the world. The lack is most critical among our senior citizens. A program of calisthenics is the most obvious remedy, but it is also boring; statistics show that few individuals have enough will power to continue such a program for the necessary length of time. There is a more pleasant and interesting alternative, however—your favorite sport. It provides the required exercise while you're having fun. And usually the sport is one you can continue all your life.

Instead of an hour on a rowing machine, an angler in a boat on a bass lake can spend many more hours rowing without losing interest; his concentration is on catching fish. And his exercise, like others under similar conditions, will be additionally healthful because he will be breathing the pure air of the surrounding forest or sea. A hunter can walk miles uphill and down looking for a game animal or bird, although in a big city he would feel compelled to ride a cab a half-mile to work. Hunting with a camera instead of a firearm is just as beneficial. Even bird-watching when it requires hiking into the woods. Golf supplies a valuable walking exercise. Recently jogging has become a fad, but authorities think it won't last; it doesn't include any incentive secondary to the exercise itself. Except for hunting, fishing, photography and similar activities a sportsman can do by himself, with his reward being the trophy he obtains, it is agreed that the most successful sports, from the standpoint of incentive, are those which are competitive. In other words, a round of golf isn't as interesting when you have to play it by yourself. There is more incentive when you are trying to win over a competitor.

Doctors add that to be most beneficial, exercise should be vigorous to the point of fatigue, enough to flex muscles, stimulate heartbeat and expand the lungs. In other words, a slow walk, although better than not walking at all, is not as good as a brisk one. On the other hand, the vigorosity of the exercise must depend on the age and the doctor's health examination of the participant. For example, tennis, a very strenuous game, is seldom recommended for a senior citizen. However, few individuals are so invalidated they can't participate in a game of croquet or lawn bowling, or can't cast a fishing lure.

To promote the idea of exercise through sports, "The Lifetime Sports Foundation" has been established in Washington, D.C. Its objective is to expand and teach sports in schools, parks, playgrounds, etc. And it initially has chosen five such activities: bowling, golf, tennis, archery and badminton. These have been selected because they are easy to teach and learn, facilities are generally available, they are competitive and, most important, they can be played and enjoyed throughout an entire lifetime.

(Further information on the Lifetime Sports Foundation can be obtained by writing to: Lyndon C. Lee, 2000 L Street NW, Suite 808, Washington, D.C. 20006.)

**IF YOU'RE CAMPING** within easy driving distance of a town, advises Wilfred Beaver of St. Anne, Illinois, take those damp blankets, sleeping bags, etc., into a laundromat and shove them into a gas drier for a few minutes. Check them continually, however, to make sure they don't get too hot, especially if they contain plastic materials.

**WHEN COOKING** hot dogs over an open fire, using a forked stick or skewer, you can avoid getting your hands scorched by running the skewer through a paper plate so it acts as a heat shield, writes Bill Lindsay of Cincinnati, Ohio. Works for marshmallows, too.

**EMERGENCY** supply of sinkers of the wrap-around variety can be made from an empty toothpaste or shaving cream tube, reports Marvin Johnson of Rockland, Wis. Cut tube crosswise into 1/8-inch-wide strips, wash to remove any residual paste. Tubes can be cut easily with any scissors.

**FOR DRY MATCHES**, use a metal can of the type supplied with 35-mm color film. Fold a book of paper matches, or cut in half, and press into the can. Fasten top tightly. Can even will float if it's dropped overboard. Film cans also can be used for storing numerous tackle items and lures.

**BOOKLET** called "Fly Rod Fishing Made Easy" is now available for beginners. In 36 pages it explains rods, reels, lines, also

lists tips, and common faults and how to correct them. Especially valuable is an explanation of how to balance a rod with the proper line. Send 25¢ to: Cortland Line Co., P.O. Box 1362, Cortland, N.Y. 13045.

**IF YOU CARRY** your outboard motor in the trunk of your car, rest it on a tire or partially inflated inner tube. This will cushion jars and protect the motor's finish. If the trip will be a rough one, tie the motor to its cushion to keep it from sliding off.—R. W. Jacobson, Menahga, Minn.

**PORTABLE** hand-washing outfit can be made of two small sponges. Wet them, squirt on some detergent, wrap them in a plastic bag and add an old hand towel, suggests Mrs. O. R. Lewis of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. They'll last a long time.

**IF YOU** have difficulty threading 4X fly-leader tippets through the eyes of tiny fly hooks, heed the advice of Mrs. Francis Cohoon of Eddington, Pa. Her husband is glad he did. She suggested he try the needle threader from her sewing kit. It worked so well she had to buy another for herself.

**SLIDE-RULE** Fishing Guide and Bait Selector by Arbogast is now available for anglers. It tells what type bait to use day and night; spring, summer and fall; at various depths; for 20 species of fresh and saltwater fish. Price: 25¢ from: Fred Arbogast, Akron, Ohio 44303.

**BACKPACKERS**, hikers, anglers, hunters and others who spend time alone in the outdoors should carry a small pocket mirror in their first-aid kits, advises Robert Tinney of Panama City, Fla. The magnifying type is best. It's a must for removing irritating objects from your eye.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

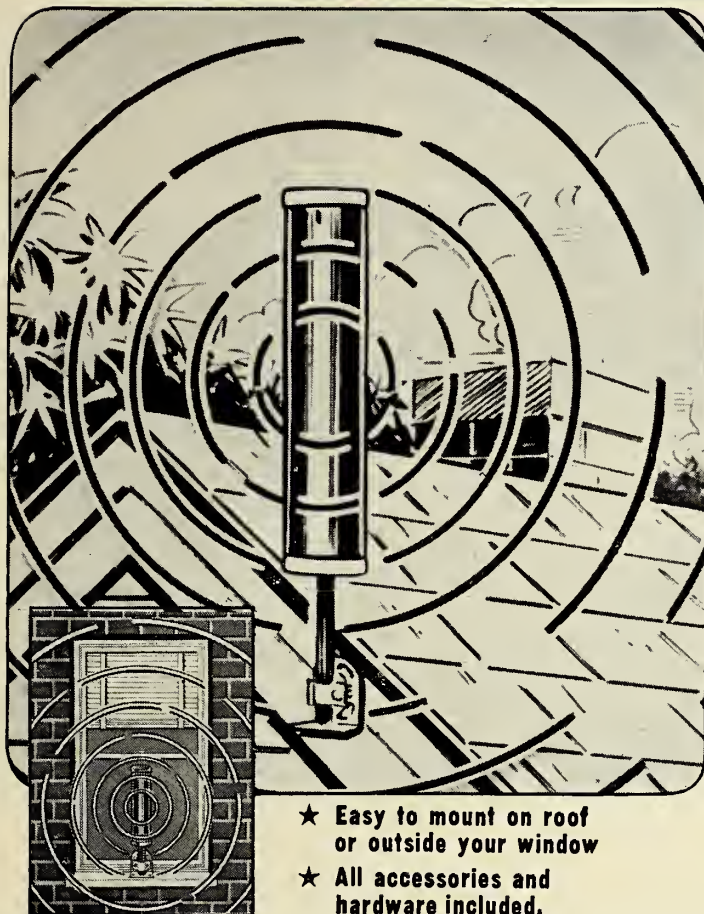


"You don't suppose he ate some of your biscuits?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



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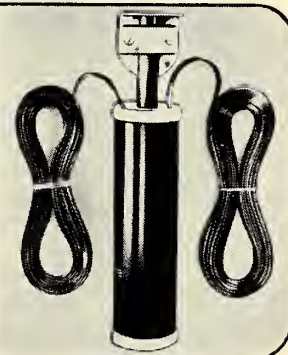
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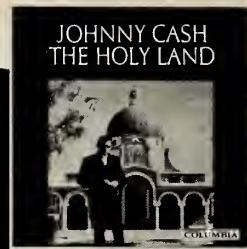
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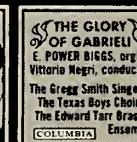
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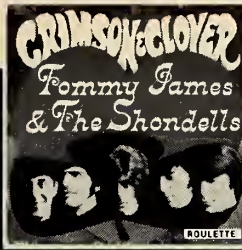




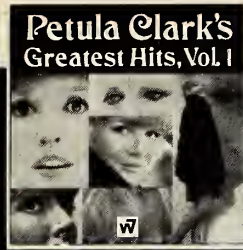
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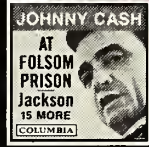
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Name.....  
(Please Print) First Name Initial Last Name

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City.....

State.....Zip.....

Do You Have A Telephone? (Check One) ☐ YES.....☐ NO  
APO, FPO addressees: write for special offer

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## A LOOK AT ACCIDENTS WHERE YOU WORK

(Continued from page 21)

sives is less than one-third of the national all-industry average. Severity rates, however, are twice as high as the national average, which is not surprising in view of the nature of the product.

Is new technology, bearing with it new hazards, keeping the accident rate up? The most common accidents today are still those that man started having when he first climbed down out of a tree. That is, broken bones, strains, sprains, dislocations and lacerations resulting from falling, slipping, lifting and striking or being struck by objects.

Nevertheless, we have made some new hazards, and only after the damage has been done do we become aware of some of them.

The *obvious* hazards in welding are electricity, heat and the danger to the eyes from the arc's ultraviolet rays, and we take steps to protect against them. But Canadian health authorities discovered cases in which the ultraviolet rays from the arc decomposed nearby chlorinated solvent fumes into phosgene and other deadly gases. Welders on manganese-alloy steel have suffered manganese poisoning. Welders using oxy-acetylene torches to cut up steel superstructures of old bridges and cranes have inhaled the fumes from the lead-based preservative paints and gotten lead poisoning.

The high noise level of some modern machines is known to impair hearing, and perhaps cause worse damage. Experts still don't know to what extent intense noise may disorient workers and cause them to commit unsafe acts.

**L**ASERS ARE RAPIDLY moving onto the industrial scene with their high intensity light beams. The intense heat of a laser beam can instantly vaporize metal, so it's natural that industry has begun to use it for welding metals difficult to fuse. The laser beam also offers possibilities as a communications medium. Thousands of researchers in industrial and educational laboratories are exploring the properties and possible uses of this new device.

The California Bureau of Occupational Health recently reported that 46 junior college and high school science departments already had 56 lasers, with 26 more planned. In six high schools, students had built nine lasers themselves. Two more were built by students at home. Many thousands of individuals are now working with this powerful new tool. What worries safety men is that a ray of light that can drill a hole in a nickel as fast as you can blink your eye can also destroy that eye.

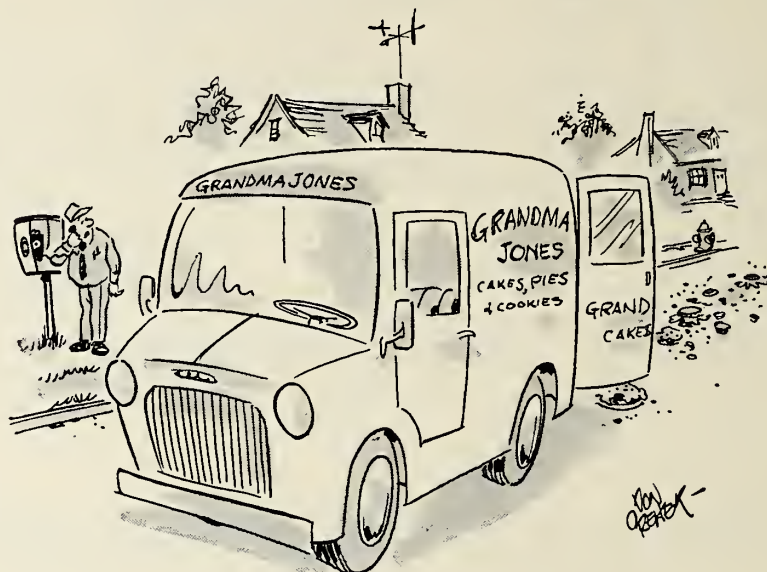
Another new form of energy that worries safety men is microwave radiation, most commonly encountered in radar.

This same sort of energy is used in some new stoves to cook food in seconds. There is some fear that radar operators may suffer severe burns and possibly other physiological damage if they get in the path of the focused radiation.

Nuclear radiation is a recognized hazard, but it was not thought that the extremely low concentrations of radioactive material in natural uranium ore posed any special danger. Yet it has been found that Colorado uranium miners have a lung cancer death rate ten times

safety problem that came to the fore when Rosie the Riveter first punched a time clock during WW2. Those beautiful long tresses can get caught in moving machinery and cause serious injuries. The problem was solved during the war by persuading Rosie to wear her hair short or requiring her to tuck it into a cap or snood. It would be premature to say that a way has been found of handling today's crop of longhairs.

Fortunately, not all new hazards catch the experts unaware. Two physicians recently wrote to the New England Journal of Medicine that they had discovered



"Hello, J. B. . . . Say, what kind of a mood is Grandma in?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

as high as the national average. The blame was finally pinned on "radon daughters"—radioactive decay particles slowly produced over a period of many years by the ore, and concentrated in the air of the underground mines.

New hazards need not be associated only with new technology. The State Department recently had to make inquiries about unbreakable glass and rope ladders following mob attacks on an Embassy in South America, during which employees were injured by flying glass from broken windows and suffered rope burns while sliding down from the second floor to escape when the building was set afire.

Contact lenses have been found to be an industrial hazard, especially in plants where chemical dusts or liquids are in the air. Trapped between the lens and eye, they may cause excruciating pain and even damage. Better, say the safety experts, to use standard eye-protection devices which can be removed quickly for flushing the eyes.

The long-hair craze that started with the Beatles and was picked up by the youngsters has spread to some of the older workers too. It has reintroduced a

that chewing hard on a dry wintergreen mint can produce a photoluminescent spark. While they do not believe the spark is powerful enough to cause an explosion, they do suggest it might be a good idea to discourage chewing these mints in explosive atmospheres. Safety men are still chewing this one over, to decide whether or not it's a joke.

Today, the federal government and all 50 states have some form of safety legislation on the books. Safety attitudes differ from state to state. The Department of Labor has reported that the number of inspectors enforcing state safety laws varies from one for every 15,000 workers to one for every 100,000, a total of only about 1,600 to safeguard a machine-oriented work force of more than 75 million engaged in thousands of different occupations. Amounts spent for setting up and enforcing safety standards average 40¢ a worker, but in some states it is as low as 2¢. This country spends \$6.57 on occupational safety research for every worker killed on the job. We spend \$95 on auto safety research for every traffic fatality, \$95 for each death caused by heart disease and \$415 for



cancer research for each cancer death.

The Labor Department says that states with effective safety programs have much lower accident death rates than those that don't. In states with the most extensive safety programs, averaging \$1.1 million per state, the fatality rate averages 19 for each 100,000 workers. In the ten states with the smallest programs, averaging \$240,000 per state, the rate is 110 per 100,000 workers.

Large companies tend to be more safety-conscious than small ones and have better records. Plants with more than 500 employees have 43% of the nation's total manufacturing work force and 20% of the accidents. Plants with fewer than 100 employees have 27% of the work force and 66% of the accidents.

A government survey of 6,700 small plants in Denver turned up an average of 55 inadequately controlled exposures to dangerous processes for every 100 workers. There were hazards in three-quarters of the plants surveyed. Especially disturbing was the finding that the managements of two-thirds of the hazardous plants believed them to be completely safe.

So, if you work for a small manufacturing company be especially careful. Your chances of having an accident are about five times greater than if you work for a large company.

Managements that are safety conscious go to considerable lengths to keep their employees from having accidents. In many cases this involves spending a good deal of money to protect the workers from themselves.

Northrop Aircraft's Norair Division at Torrance, Calif., makes aluminum fuselage sections for the new Boeing 747 Jumbo Jet. Overhead in the plant, large hook-lift bridge cranes move heavy loads of metal sheets and the like from one work area to another. Some of the walkways are located alongside or under the crane routes. When the crane is about to move, a warning bell starts ringing and the walkways in its path are supposed to be cleared. How do you protect the man who ignores the warning signal? Special mats equipped with micro-switch relays are installed the full length of the walkways. A pedestrian's foot pressure on the walkway instantly cuts off power to the crane and stops it.

Many plants have installed industrial robots, like the Versatran and Unimate, to do repetitious jobs involving lifting or the manipulation of parts for machines like punch presses and forging hammers. These automatic robots serve to let machines instead of people do jobs that are potentially hazardous.

There are many other industrial machines that, like the punch press and forging hammer, deliver a powerful blow with great speed. A press brake will bend

a one-half-inch-thick steel plate as easily as you can crease a sheet of paper. Trim presses shear off the excess metal from forgings and castings. Blanking presses cut shapes out of metal sheets much as a cookie cutter works with sheets of dough. Imagine what these machines could do to your fingers if you didn't get your hand out of the way in time.

**P**ROTECTION ON THESE machines may be simple or sophisticated. The simplest way, when it is feasible, is to install a guard or screen that opens wide enough to pass the work through but is too narrow for the fingers. Or the machine may be designed so that it must be started by pushbutton rather than foot-pedal, since with the latter the operator might inadvertently step on the treadle while his hand is in the machine. More sophisticated approaches include the use of safety interlocks. For example, even though these machines can be made automatic, many are intentionally designed to work only when the operator depresses two separated pushbuttons, which ensures that both of his hands are out of the way. In some cases, the operator is required to wear a harness arrangement that is attached to a safety interlock. The machine will work only after he withdraws his arms far enough to release the interlock.

To prevent falls from ladders on communications towers, storage tanks, silos and other tall structures, various climbing-safety devices are used. A common installation is a vertical cage enclosing the ladder. This is especially appreciated by inexperienced climbers and those who haven't conquered a fear of great heights. Devices that allow more climbing freedom are a flexible wire or solid rail carrier attached to the structure alongside the ladder. A locking device slides on the carrier, and the climber attaches his safety belt to it. If he starts to fall, the locking mechanism grips the carrier.

Even computers get into the safety act. At Dow Chemical Co., in Midland, Mich., they help protect employees from overexposure to dangerous contaminants. Automatic sniffers in various parts of the plant continuously sample the air and relay this information to the computer. The computer periodically prints out for each station the parts-per-million concentrations of specific contaminants and the amount of time this has exceeded a pre-selected safety level. The length of time each worker spends at each station is also fed into the computer. It keeps a running check of the average level of contamination he is being exposed to in an eight-hour shift and also his total exposure to contaminants that have a cumulative effect. With this information, appropriate steps to pro-

(Continued on page 46)

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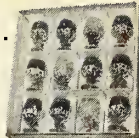
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## A LOOK AT ACCIDENTS WHERE YOU WORK

(Continued from page 45)

tect workers can be taken immediately.

Companies make wide use of manlike dummies and similar aids to add realism to the teaching of first aid. Even a full diet of realistic GI training films won't quite prepare you for the sight of one of the "wound replicas" made by Simulaids, Inc., of Woodstock, N.Y. A typical replica contains a torn leg, with the bone and subcutaneous tissue showing, and "blood" spurting out of tubing which simulates veins and arteries. This is used not only to teach first aid but to hammer home the grisly possible results of an accident.

The individual worker is often the key factor in an accident. A man works at an unsafe machine without harm for two years, then has an accident. What did he do that was different this time? Why did he do it? A man works at a machine that is fully protected by safety interlocks and guards, but figures out how to circumvent them in order to increase his production, and has an accident. Why did he break the plant rules?

Psychologists are convinced that pre-occupation with serious personal problems, such as finances, family troubles or health may dull a man to the hazards of his job. Deep emotional problems may even drive him to try to harm himself. Many companies now make a great effort to be alert to the emotional and personal problems of their workers, and offer counseling and other assistance when needed.

**T**HERE IS A POPULAR belief that some people are accident-prone, but most industrial psychologists think this is too vague a theory to be of any value. Instead, many of them have focused on the theory of the accident-repeater personality. They claim that certain traits and characteristics typify the man who goes through life repeatedly having or causing accidents, and that these can be discovered by psychological tests and interviews.

According to Dr. Leon Brody, director of research at NYU's Center for Safety, accident repeaters tend to be aggressive, impulsive, intolerant of others, resentful of authority, easily distracted, lacking in a sense of responsibility and possessed of an exaggerated sense of their own importance and abilities.

Some of these characteristics are also typical of many of the hard-core unemployed that industry is trying to bring into the industrial work force. Coupled with their feelings of alienation from society and powerlessness over their own future, and their low level of educational achievement, these factors make them tend to tune out classroom-type safety lectures and conventional safety appeals.

Like the hard core, many of the young

people entering the work force today are cynical of what they call "the Establishment," and many safety programs leave them cold. Too often these programs are sold to management on the basis of dollar savings—lower compensation costs, fewer production interruptions, reduced damage to plant property, and so on. This only confirms the young rebel's opinion that management cares for money, not men.

Even without their current disdain for the generations over 30, young people

are increasingly being consulted to eliminate these hidden time bombs from industrial equipment.

The role of government in preventing accidents is much debated. Industry spokesmen generally prefer to see government restrict itself to setting guidelines of general standards. Government officials and labor leaders, on the other hand, want more and stricter laws. They point to the wide differences in safety standards and enforcement in the 50 states. A case in point: Pennsylvania outlawed the use of betanaphthylamine in the dye industry, following evidence that



"That's the trouble with you former little leaguers. You never learn to argue for yourself!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

have always had worse accident rates than their elders. One recent company study showed that youths with less than one year of service had an accident frequency rate twice as high as that of employees with one to four years of service, and six to eight times as high as that of employees with more than five years' service.

Industrial psychologists are also concerned with the influence of "human factors design" and "human engineering" on safety. For example, we expect that handles for controlling liquids will turn clockwise for off and electrical controls will turn clockwise for on. We expect seat heights to be at a certain level when we sit down. We expect red to mean stop and green to mean go. We expect that right-hand movement of a control will move a vehicle or machine assembly to the right.

Human beings can easily accommodate themselves to something that works in a way different from what they expect, but sudden stress may make them revert to their normal reaction, causing an accident. "Human factors" specialists

exposure might cause cancer of the bladder. The industry merely packed its bags and moved to another state where the chemical is not prohibited.

Last year the Administration introduced a comprehensive and tough occupational safety and health bill, claiming that existing laws are weak and fail to cover most U.S. workers. The Senate and House came up with revised versions of the Administration's safety bill. However, no final action was taken. The bill is expected to be taken up in the present Congress.

The war against job accidents continues on many fronts. Though the allies often disagree about tactics and strategy, there is no disagreement about the intolerable costs of job accidents in human misery and in money. And there is no question that a major share of the fight must be borne by the individual.

The individual must shed his belief that "it can't happen to me." This is his best protection against being one of the 14,000 who will be killed or the more than 2 million who will be disabled by a job accident this year.

THE END



# SMOKING TOO MUCH?

## HERE'S A GREAT WAY TO CUT DOWN GRADUALLY BUT POSITIVELY—EVEN TAPER OFF COMPLETELY!

You know when you're smoking too much. Whether the warning is cigarette hack, morning tobacco mouth, raw throat or just the sure, uneasy knowledge that smoking is dangerous. Yet you're still smoking too much. All right, here's a way to cut down gradually but positively as much as you want. And that way is to keep right on smoking—but with the remarkable new Count•Down® cigarette holder which was designed to let people cut down on smoking as much as they want just by twisting the dial!

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### A PROGRAM TO CUT DOWN GRADUALLY

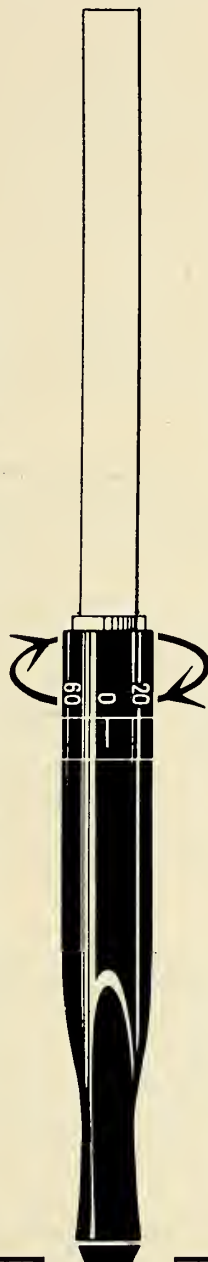
Set dial at 100 the first week—then at

80 the second week. By the end of the second week you will probably find that you have accustomed yourself to a cooler, smoother, more dilute smoke. Keep cutting down 20% a week (but no faster as you must accustom yourself to each new setting) until you are at the lowest concentration that is still satisfying. Don't be surprised if along the way you suddenly realize you're no longer coughing—that your mouth feels cleaner in the morning, your throat less irritated.

### AND A PROGRAM TO STOP

No doubt about it . . . cutting down helps but stopping is best. The beginning of this program is the same as for "cutting down". Set dial at 100 the first week. Then 80 the second week—60 the third week—40 the fourth week—20 the fifth week—and finally (after you light up) click to zero whenever you smoke during the sixth week—and you're off smoking! The whole secret is in cutting down gradually to such a dilute concentration of smoke that when you actually do quit it's not such an abrupt change. But don't cheat: make up your mind to stop smoking and then cut down 20% a week—no more—no less—until you've completed the program.

U.S. Patent 3,270,751 pats. pending and foreign pats. © Delcron Products, Inc., 425 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.



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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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Present Employer \_\_\_\_\_ No. Yrs. On Present Job \_\_\_\_\_

Former Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ No. Yrs. On Former Job \_\_\_\_\_

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## PERSONAL

## JOB PROSPECTS FOR STUDENTS U.S. CARS—MINI AND STANDARD COMMODITY TRADING KNOW-HOW

This year's college graduates needn't worry about jobs—or salaries, either. Both are plentiful.

Graduates with a nontechnical bachelor's degree currently are being offered an average of about \$700 a month, the College Placement Council figures. That's up 7% from last year. Those with technical degrees will average around \$810 a month, up 6% from last year.

While starting salaries for graduates with master's and doctor's degrees are somewhat harder to estimate, a ballpark guess is that masters will command maybe \$1,000 a month and doctors (of science, chemistry, engineering, etc.) about \$1,300.

As for temporary summer employment, the outlook this year is somewhat brighter than last. When your youngster does land a summer job, remind him that:

- He may need a work permit. Have him check your local regulations.
- Youngsters under 19 and students must file federal income tax returns if they make \$600 or more, but don't have to pay taxes until they cross the \$900 level. Generally, though, you may continue to claim them as dependents.

★ ★ ★

The new American-made "mini" cars that now are beginning to appear to combat foreign competition (notably Volkswagen and Toyota) are known as "stopgap" or "first-generation" cars in Detroit.

Both Ford's Maverick and American Motors' Hornet, to be unveiled in September, are variations of existing designs and power plants. True, the price is down in the \$2,000 class, but the cars still are pretty sizable.

But 18 to 24 months from now, the real "second-generation" minis will come on the scene. One such will be General Motors XP-887, a four-cylinder job (probably with aluminum engine), with much more plastics and a brand new design. Ford, meantime, will produce another mini—also of the "second-generation" type—and other makers undoubtedly will follow suit. The idea is to pare the price to around \$1,800.

As for the big, standard cars that will be shown this fall (1970 models), here's what you will see: Still bigger engines; still longer hoods; still more refinements (disappearing windshield wipers, for example) and a wide use of bias-belted tires as standard equipment. **A sure bet: Prices will be up.**

★ ★ ★

Now that money is tight and expensive, some investment houses and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange are suggesting you consider trading in commodities—wheat, soybeans, wool, etc.—instead of stocks and bonds.

The big lure is that you don't have to have much ready cash. Keep in mind, however, that:

- Unlike security trading, commodity trading by individuals is outright speculation. You buy—or sell—the goods for mythical delivery at some future date, hoping that the price will run in your favor before the date arrives so that you can unload at a profit. **You never want the merchandise itself** (what would you do with 30,000 lbs. of frozen bacon—the least you can buy?).

- There are, of course, no dividends or interest. In fact, all you have is a contract on which you hope you can make some money.

- Since you're dealing with sizable quantities of foods, livestock or metals, the slightest price change can make or break you. A 1¢ change in the price of sugar under a minimum contract means you're ahead of—or behind—the game to the tune of \$1,120.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. (investment house) gives the following reasons why many amateurs become disillusioned: They trade in excessive amounts; they act on "tips" instead of knowledge; they're too quick to grab a profit and too slow to take a loss; they trade in commodities they don't know anything about.

Best way to start commodity trading: **Do a lot of homework first** with the help of brokers, mercantile exchanges and your library.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald



## TERMITES IN YOUR HOME

(Continued from page 16)

treating the property during the period of excavation and construction. And much cheaper. If you are building a new home, consider having it termite-proofed all around before the first concrete is poured. If you are adding a wing to an old home, or enclosing a porch, consider treating the earth under it first.

The FHA and the VA have now set up termite inspection and control specifications on houses purchased under mortgages guaranteed by them, which the sellers are supposed to follow. These regulations vary locally, even as termites do. To find out what they are you could contact FHA or VA field offices in the area where you might be buying or selling under such a mortgage.

Before we get to the selection of a reliable exterminator, and a warning against the fast-buck operators, let's not forget the Formosan termite. Scientists call it *Coptotermes formosanus* (Shiraki). It is quite common in Hawaii, the Philippines, Formosa and in several other countries throughout the Orient. In Hawaii alone it is estimated to cause more than \$2 million worth of damage each year. Until a few years ago, this termite was believed not to exist on the mainland of this country. To the surprise

of termite experts, in June 1965 the Formosan termite was discovered in Houston, Tex. Since then, a number of other areas have reported infestations. It is still possible to list exact cities or areas where these termites are found.

In Texas—Beaumont, Galveston and Houston. In Louisiana—the Westlake, Lake Charles and New Orleans areas. In South Carolina—Charleston.

**A**LTHOUGH THERE are a few records of this termite on ships in California, there is no evidence to show that they are infesting structures in that state. Louisiana appears the hardest hit. More than 40 properties in the New Orleans area were or are still infested. More than 3,000 acres of swampy woodland are thoroughly infested in the Lake Charles-Westlake areas. From the extent of the damage and the location of the termites it is believed that they have been in this country since WW2 and in all probability arrived by ship. Fortunately, at least to date, they have not expanded their territory to any great extent. Most, if not all, of the cases involving the Formosan termite involve seaport areas.

Although it is considered a subterranean termite it is fully capable of sur-

viving above ground in wood with sufficient moisture. Several times the termites have been found living in the wood of ships traveling the high seas. Although considered a tropical insect, the Formosan termite apparently has the capability of surviving in this country on the East Coast as far north as Boston and well up the western coastline to Tacoma, Wash. Areas not near the ocean are more fortunate in that severe winter temperatures should prevent any threat the Formosan termite might pose.

For the past three years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service located at Gulfport, Miss., has conducted extensive investigations into the extent of damage done by Formosan ter-

(Continued on page 50)



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55-59	1,200	1,380.00
60-64	800	920.00
65-69	500	575.00
70-74	330	379.50

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I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

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**OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles**

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63

669



## TERMITES IN YOUR HOME

(Continued from page 49)

mites. They seem to feed faster than native subterranean termites. This, coupled with the tremendous reproductive capacity of the queen (which is able to produce up to 1,000 eggs per day as against a few hundred a year for our native termites) enables a colony to gut out an entire wall within a few weeks. Some colonies can develop populations of about one million individual termites, and all of them must eat to survive. This problem could be compounded if the Formosan termite were to establish itself in some northern states where most termite operators do all of their termite jobs in the warmer months. Presently, the termite operator may inspect a building in the spring and not treat it until midsummer or even later. With our native slow eaters this presents little problem. But with the Formosan termite it is a different story. Waiting three months could cost you thousands of dollars in damage. In some cases, placing present-day chemical barriers around your house will not be enough to eliminate the problem. Poisonous chemicals will have to be applied directly to the nest which may be ten feet below the earth. To complicate matters even further, it has been found that trails underground leading from the central nest may cover an acre or more in area, thereby making detection of the nest extremely difficult, if not impossible.

At least in some cases, creosote applied to poles, piling and timbers does not prevent the termites from infesting and thriving in the wood. Living wood of trees and shrubs is not immune from attack, although the termites tend to hollow out the non-living areas in the center of the plant.

**L**UCKILY, FLIGHTS of winged termites rarely move more than 100 yards from the original nest, thereby greatly reducing the spread of these insects, unless of course man gives them a free ride.

The U.S.D.A. Forest Service is presently trying to determine the amounts of insecticides needed to control this pest. Our usual chemicals kill the Formosan termites, but the concentration may have to be increased because of the larger number of termites which attack the wood. Since WW2 the Formosan termite has *not* spread to any great extent in this country.

Formosan-termite workers look similar to other subterranean termites. The soldiers, although they exhibit differences in the shape of their heads compared to the native subterranean termites, are extremely difficult to differentiate even with the aid of a magnifying glass. Only the winged forms are easy to distinguish from other termites and even here identification should not be

tackled by a novice. Damage is characterized by the presence of nest material which is often called carton or honeycomb-like in appearance. If you have reason to believe that you might have Formosan termites, it is suggested that you call in a professional pest control operator or local county extension agent as soon as possible.

Interestingly enough, drywood termites and the subterranean Formosan termite were once found feeding on the same tree. The drywood termites fed on the outer two to three inches of wood,



"Before we start, I want you all to turn to the person behind you and say, 'Hi, Neighbor!'"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the Formosan termite fed deep in the center of the tree trunk. When the tree was cut open the Formosan termites attacked the drywood termites.

Whatever kind of termites you might have, or seek to keep out, you must beware of hiring a gyp to do the job. There are crooked dealers in this field as in all others, and there are cases of fraudulent pest-control operators swindling customers, particularly elderly people, out of sums of over \$17,000. It is perhaps easier to rig a gyp in this field than some others, because you never know much about what is happening or what to believe, and can't even judge the results.

As a rule of thumb, it is best to do business with a local firm or at least one which has an established office. Ask for references of satisfied customers and

check these references out. Call in at least two different firms and get a cost estimate. Ask both firms if they belong to the National Pest Control Association and/or a state pest control association. All members belonging to the National Pest Control Assoc. must carry liability insurance. This is very important to cover unexpected mishaps such as breaking a water pipe or ruining some floor tiles. All members are kept up to date on the latest and best control methods available. In some states, licensing of pest control operators is required (Florida, California, Kentucky and many others). In other states, although there

may be no state laws, they may have local city ordinances. Avoid high pressure approaches by operators like the plague if they lack a known and established office in your area.

There are several good sources of additional information on termites. Check with your local county agent or your state Agricultural Extension Service. The federal government offers the following publications:

Subterranean Termites, Their Prevention and Control in Building, House and Garden Bulletin No. 64, USDA, 15¢.

Control of Nonsubterranean Termites, Farmers' Bulletin 2018, USDA.

These can be purchased by writing to: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

THE END



lower than in WW2. We have, for the most part, a committed and compassionate younger generation. More than 300,000 college students are voluntarily helping the disadvantaged.

**State of the Economy:** The United States, including the government, has been managing in economic affairs with increasing wisdom. Not one of the bleak predictions that large-scale unemployment would follow the end of WW2 and that another depression would be upon us in the 1940's, in the 1950's, in the 1960's has come true; all have been proven wrong. Today, the U.S. economy is the most productive in the world. Khrushchev's boast that "we'll bury you" is ashes. Nixon is taking the hard decisions necessary to reduce inflation and there is evidence he will stay with them to the benefit of everybody.

**Foreign Policy:** There is a tendency among many to believe that the United States bungles just about every enterprise to which it puts its hand in foreign policy. False. All is not well in this turbulent world but everything has not gone wrong for this democracy of ours by any means; and we ought not to forget how much has gone right during all the postwar years when we've been acting to protect our own freedom by helping other nations protect theirs. There is no reason for defeatism or apology in a record like this:

(1) saved Greece and Turkey from being dragged behind the Iron Curtain; (2) rescued Western Europe by means of the Marshall Plan from the overhanging threat of Communist take-over; (3) saved West Berlin from the Soviet attempt to starve its two and a half million people into submission; (4) turned back the armed Communist aggression against South Korea; (5) acted to protect the independence of Lebanon and

Taiwan; (6) struck from the hands of Nikita Khrushchev the instrument of nuclear blackmail in Cuba.

Every country whose safety from oppression we have helped secure—because our own safety was at stake—is a free and independent nation today. When we ponder these achievements in the cause of human freedom, we have every reason to shed the myth of helplessness and frustration.

All this and much more show that the American system of government by peaceful consent of the governed has been animate, vital and productive. One of the first requirements of making it more productive, more vital, more animate is to proclaim the story of what has been done, not hide the light under a bushel.

The purpose is not to promote smugness, not to slow needed reform with self-satisfaction, but to accelerate it by giving those who are understandably frustrated the evidence of things to come and a determination to use democratic institutions, not erode them through despair.

Consider these words from Washington Star writer Crosby S. Noyes:

"Where is that old fighting spirit that Americans were supposed to ingest with their breakfast cereal? As things are now going, we are well on our way to becoming a race of Pavlovian pessimists in which anyone who tries to sound the faintest note of encouragement is booted out of the hall.

"Somewhere in this large land, there are surely plenty of holdouts who still believe that we are capable of facing up to our problems and who are willing to come up with the resources, the talent and—yes—even the optimism to try."

There surely are—and let's make way for them.

THE END



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## SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF EISENHOWER

(Continued from page 28)

strategy and major tactics of the war in  
which we were engaged. I have yet to  
learn that the best of husbands and wives  
always agree; but I imagine they still  
love each other and co-operate for the  
good of the family. So it was with Eisen-  
hower and myself. . . .

"Ike was a great supreme commander  
and I know of nobody else who could  
have handled the Allied team in the way  
he did, and kept the peace between the

of the subject of the conduct of the war.  
On May 8, 1965, the BBC put their  
guarded friendship on the spot by ar-  
ranging a satellite telecast discussion be-  
tween them on the conduct of WW2 in  
northern Europe.

Said Monty: "I wrote to Ike saying  
we were getting old, let us forget the  
past . . . His reaction was immediate,  
and typical of the man. I am very glad  
all this happened before he passed away.



"Congratulations!—You have just won the whole blasted gas station!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

warring tribes of generals and air barons.  
He had great patience and forbearance.

"... Where did his strength lie? He was  
not a great soldier in the true sense of  
that word. His strength lay in his human  
qualities: he was a great human being.  
He had the power of drawing the hearts  
of men towards him as a magnet attracts  
bits of metal. He would smile at people  
and they trusted him at once. He was  
the incarnation of sincerity. People and  
nations gave him their confidence. . . .

"He was a simple man, utterly incap-  
able of anything mean or underhand.  
Whenever I go to Washington I visit the  
Lincoln Memorial, where Abraham Lin-  
coln sits in an imposing setting looking  
out over the city. I never visit that me-  
morial without gaining inspiration; it was  
the same when I visited Eisenhower."

**T**HE MILITARY differences between  
Monty and Ike led them to write  
reminiscences after the war in which  
they criticized each other where it hurt.  
The two met many times after the war,  
and were friendly as long as they kept off

. . . I mourn a very great personal friend.  
He gave me his confidence, for me a  
tremendous honor. . . .

The London Times, on its own, noted  
that Eisenhower had "complete mastery  
in handling huge armies of several na-  
tions." It further noted that one of his  
postwar jobs may not have received the  
attention it deserved. After the war Ike  
became Chief of Staff, in Washington,  
and presided over the demobilization of  
the Army. In 1948, he resigned to be-  
come President of Columbia University,  
in years when the Communist military  
threat was not widely enough recog-  
nized. With the Korean War the Reds  
showed their hand and there was con-  
sternation at the weakness of Europe. In  
1950, President Truman called Ike back  
to go to Europe and build up its defenses  
from a paper organization to a military  
defense in being. In the opinion of the  
London Times, Eisenhower's work in the  
1950's in reorganizing the defenses of  
Europe as Supreme Allied Commander  
was "of the greatest importance, and as  
great as any responsibility in WW2."



Ike's book about his WW2 experiences, "Crusade in Europe," stands as one of the best histories any commanding general ever wrote of a wartime command. It is factual, detailed, frank, moderate, thorough, full of military wisdom and fair in its discussion of personalities. It is refreshing in its escape from vanity, self-justification or revenge on those who gave him trouble—which so often haunts the memoirs of the great. Even his unbelievable experiences with French General Giraud come through as a trial to be borne as part of a difficult command. Giraud, actually a prisoner taken from Nazi-controlled Vichy France, was offered the temporary leadership of the French soon to be liberated in North Africa. Ike hoped that this would reduce or eliminate warfare with the Vichy French in Africa. But Giraud demanded as his price that he take over Ike's command of the whole operation!

When he was President, Ike was often criticized for delegating so much of his power to others. His military strength as a commander included his ability to form a strong team that could do what it was supposed to do without too much policing. This is the most sought-after, and often the rarest, of qualities needed in an executive. Yet a leader must always be close at hand to give strength and support to his team, and quickly assume responsibility and straighten things out if they start to go wrong.

In a passage in "Crusade in Europe," Ike spelled out his beliefs about the neat balance between hands-off and hands-on which the leader of a vast enterprise must achieve. During the Italian cam-

paign, before the Normandy invasion, the highest Allied leaders planned to pull the top Mediterranean command headquarters out of Caserta, near the fighting.

"To me," he wrote, "this decision seemed to imply a lack of understanding of the situation and of the duties of the highest commander . . . Regardless of preoccupation with multitudinous problems of great import, he must never lose touch with the 'feel' of his troops. He can and should delegate tactical responsibility and avoid interference in the authority of his selected subordinates, but he must maintain the closest kind of factual and spiritual contact with them or, in a vast and critical campaign, he will fail. This contact requires frequent visits to the troops themselves. An allied commander finds that these visits to troops of other nationalities inevitably assume a regrettable formality—but he can and should avoid ceremony when visiting troops of his own country."

Some WW2 photos show the stiff and formal occasions when he reviewed British and other non-American troops, protocol making them virtually affairs of state. But with American troops he is seen grinning, chatting, waving or sometimes speaking earnestly, surrounded by GIs or walking among them informally. Ike had none of the ramrod, "on-your-dignity," bearing of Pershing or many other great generals of history. He was more like Grant in his informality, and Lee in his gentle courtesy. His speech was devoid of pomp and his spoken language was very much what H. L. Mencken called The American Lan-

(Continued on page 54)



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## SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF EISENHOWER

(Continued from page 53)

guage. His writing was clear, lucid, factual, proper and only occasionally turned to the easy slang and popular phrases of his speech.

Not many of our generals of his stature have chuckled at GI humor and retold it in their memoirs, catching the exact flavor and humor of it, as Ike did. Thus, in "Crusade," explaining the rough terrain of the Italian battlefield, he told how the Volturno River wound back and forth so that the 34th Division had to cross it three times in its forward route. There was a jeep driver, he said, who told Gen. B. F. Caffey that he simply couldn't understand such a "crazy" country. "What's crazy about it?" Caffey wanted to know. According to Ike, the driver said, "Why, every darn river in the fool country is named Volturno."

Ike never tried to make out that his position as commander put him in any especial physical danger from enemy fire. The memoirs of many a behind-the-lines military leader are quick to play up any occasion when a shell landed near or rifle fire came close. But Ike told the following joke on his own relative safety in "Crusade."

Inspecting the Ninth Army's attempt to cross the Rhine, Ike came upon a soldier who seemed depressed. The soldier said he was nervous. He'd been shot up earlier and was just out of the hospital and not feeling good.

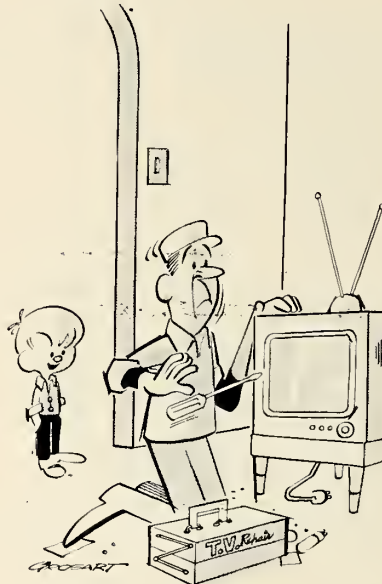
"Well," said Ike, "I'm nervous too. We've planned this attack a long time . . . Maybe if we walk along together to the river we'll be good for one another."

"Oh," said the GI, "I meant I was nervous. I'm not any more. I guess it's not so bad around here."

"And I knew what he meant," Ike wrote.

Ike came out of WW2 as one of the world's most unimpeachable people. When he was importuned by both major parties to run for the Presidency in 1952, and finally accepted the Republican bid, he let himself into politics where nobody is unimpeachable, and where the ground rules were strange to him. He had never entered a personal contest before, except on the athletic field. But in the campaign of 1952 the country was treated to an odd twist in political infighting. Campaign attacks were aimed at the Vice Presidential candidate, Richard Nixon, rather than the Presidential candidate of his party, General Eisenhower. Two letter writers wrote to the old New York Herald Tribune during that campaign that Ike gave the opposition a terrible dilemma. He is unattackable, they said, so the opposition must wage its campaign against his running mate and try to make Mr. Nixon an albatross around his neck.

During Ike's years in the White House this continued. While he was often challenged on political issues, personal political attacks were generally directed at the men around him rather than at Ike himself. Not even George Washington enjoyed such immunity after he accepted political office, and Lincoln was subjected to terrible personal abuse. Writer Jeffrey St. John recently noted that even to present-day younger Americans, Ike



"You're the first outsider I talked to since I got the mumps."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

represented a sort of nobility that they see in no other public figures in the world today.

The Eisenhower Administrations left permanent physical marks on the United States in the field of transportation—the St. Lawrence Seaway, which brings ocean freighters into the Great Lakes, and the still-unfinished ribbon of Interstate Highways, both of which were pet projects of his. Eisenhower, as President, proposed the Atoms for Peace project, a program in which he hoped the nations would join to reserve nuclear energy purely for peaceful purposes. As a parallel to it he offered the "open skies" proposal, that each nation should permit the others to inspect its use of nuclear power. There would be no other way, he knew, whereby nations could have confidence that others were not preparing massive destruction. Of course the Soviets never bought open inspection, and the idea was still only an idea when he died.

No man can emerge from the White

House as a successful President in everybody's eyes. In the two-party system, the outs must downgrade the performance of the ins according to the rules of the game. But, in an obituary editorial on Eisenhower, the Wall Street Journal included this paragraph:

"His career as President was once belittled by some, but by today the ranks of the scoffers have grown thin. Events since he left office have brought painfully home the lesson that in today's world it is a splendid accomplishment to guide this nation through eight years all but unmarred by calamity at home or abroad. The scoffers found those eight years unexciting, but how many of them can gaze upon the Cuban missile crunch or the Vietnam war without longing for those boring times when the U-2 flap passed as a major crisis?"

President Eisenhower was a life member of James R. Cutler Post 39, American Legion, in Abilene, Kans., where he spent his childhood after having been born in Dennison, Tex. On his death, Legion National Commander William C. Doyle, said: "America has lost a great leader, a valiant soldier and a staunch patriot in the death of General Eisenhower, and The American Legion has lost one of its most distinguished members . . . one who believed in and did something about the principles for which the Legion stands. The American Legion joins the nation in mourning the passing of one whose death leaves a great void on the American scene, one whose position of leadership, both military and civilian, will hold a prominent place in history."

AT THE LEGION'S National Convention in November 1945, Ike received the Legion's highest award, The American Legion Distinguished Service Medal. The war was over and Ike came in person to accept it. He said that he liked to think that, as one soldier to another, "you are using me as a medium to honor three million Americans and their gallant Allies that did their best in Europe . . . It was my high honor to lead the greatest body of Americans ever placed under one command, and of that fact I will be prouder than anything that could ever happen to me so long as God may grant me to live. . . ."

He came again, in one of his last acts as Army Chief of Staff, to the Legion's 1947 National Convention in New York. He said we'd been a colossus in war and hoped we'd be a colossus in peace, and spelled out the painful dilemma of having to continue to maintain a powerful military posture when America longed only for continued peace. He described in some detail his postwar job of presiding over the Army while the unification of the armed forces was being carried



out under a single Defense Department with a National Security Council to advise the President. He called unification a "major step toward the sort of preparedness we need." He said we should be guided by this truth, "that no one can defeat us unless we first defeat ourselves."

In November 1949, he came to the fall meeting of the Legion's National Executive Committee in Indianapolis. He said he had expected it to be a relaxed, informal chat with a small group, around a table, and was surprised to find that a meeting of the NEC was more formal, with upward of 100 people in the room. That was more "formidable" than he'd expected, he said. He then proceeded to chat about American defense problems in the most relaxed manner. In spite of the fact that we seem to go from one crisis to another, he said, he expected that each day things probably look worse than they really are.

"We pick up our newspapers—at least I do—with the feeling of 'Oh, God, what is going to be the most terrible news this morning that I will read?' I haven't seen anything nice in the newspaper for so long—it would do me a great deal of good if Columbia (of which he was then President) would win a football game. But there just seems to be no good news." He then outlined for the better part of an hour his confidence that if we would bring to our serious national problems the dedication of good Americans, applying intelligence, goodwill and insight, there would be no dilemmas that would be overwhelming.

He next came to the Legion's Convention in New York in August 1952, when he was campaigning for his first term as President. He avoided all references to politics, and instead reviewed for the Legion his impressions of the state of the world and the proper role in it for America, as seen by him during the preceding two years when he had been organizing the NATO command in Europe. He again regretted the absolute necessity of our maintaining great military strength, because the real mission of America lay in the ways of peace—in developing the moral and economic strength needed for freedom to be meaningful. He ruefully commented that though he was now a full-fledged civilian, the Army had forgotten to give him a discharge button—the "ruptured duck" of WW2. But he said, "I cannot believe this is an act of economy of official Washington today."

When he died, Eisenhower was co-chairman, with former President Truman, of the Legion's 50th Anniversary Prestige Committee. They, with Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, had not only worn the blue and gold cap of the Legion, but each had taken part in its deliberations.

THE END

## THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



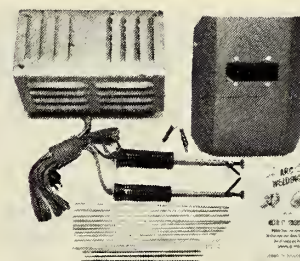
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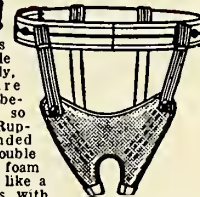


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# PARTING SHOTS



"Good morning, sir. I'm from the Acme Burglar Alarm Company. . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## KEEN OBSERVATION

Two old-timers were sunning themselves on a park bench and watching the girls go by. As one spectacular blonde swiveled past in a micro-mini-skirt, they watched in amazement until she was out of sight.

"By golly!" exclaimed one whiskery old fellow. "Girls are wearin' them skirts shorter and shorter!"

"Shore are," croaked the other. "Makes you wonder what they'll be up to next."

LEW SMITH

## BAD POTLUCK

Two successful Chicago businessmen, who hadn't met since they were classmates in a little southern Illinois schoolhouse, met in the Loop one afternoon and after the usual wistful reminiscences, one persuaded the other to try "potluck" for dinner at his home. "Potluck" wasn't very good that night. An uncooperative and bored wife served up some cold ham and canned peaches then disappeared huffily toward her bedroom. The host gulped down his last bite of peach and boomed: "Well, now that you've broken bread in my house, you'll have to ask me to dine at yours some time soon."

"Not a bad idea," agreed his guest sourly. "How about tonight?"

DAN BENNETT

## QUICK ON THE COMEBACK

A father was trying to impress his young son with the undesirability of staying out late at night. "No one who does ever amounts to anything," the father declared. "You go to bed late, you sleep late. And it's the early bird that catches the worm."

"Yes, but what about the worm," spoke the boy, thinking he'd trapped his father. "Wasn't it a mistake on his part to get up early?"

"Ten to one," declared the hip dad in a flash, "that worm hadn't even been to bed and was just getting home!"

HAROLD HELFER

## READ BY THE POUND

The papers on Sunday  
Are in size quite freakish.  
I start reading Sunday  
But I end mid-weekish.

FRANK TYGER

## PAPA KNOWS

The average father finds it's less work to do a household chore himself than persuade his son to do it.

HAL CHADWICK

## JALOPY DIALOGUE

Said I, "I'll change to four new tires  
Before inspection time expires."  
Mechanic, glancing from afar,  
Said, "Keep the tires; change the car."

SOL KENDON

## GILT EDGED SECURITY

Gold-digger: A gal to whom a man is loads of fund.

LANE OLINGHOUSE

## RAZZ-MA-TAZZ, AND ALL THAT JAZZ

I tackle each new crop of slang,  
Ask meekly for the kids' translations,  
And do my best to get the hang  
Of all those zany conversations.  
I get things firmly fixed in mind.  
Right on the dot, six months behind.

IRENE WARSAW

## KITTY SYMPHONY

Catcalls: Mewed music.

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

## WHAT HAPPENED?

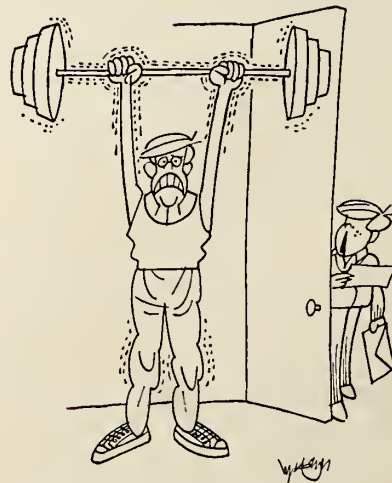
The pleasant fragrance of a deodorant,  
Makes people wonder where de odor went.

JOHN ROZSA

## COLD FACT

The only thing that will stick up for a man when he's down is his tombstone.

BILL JOHNSTONE



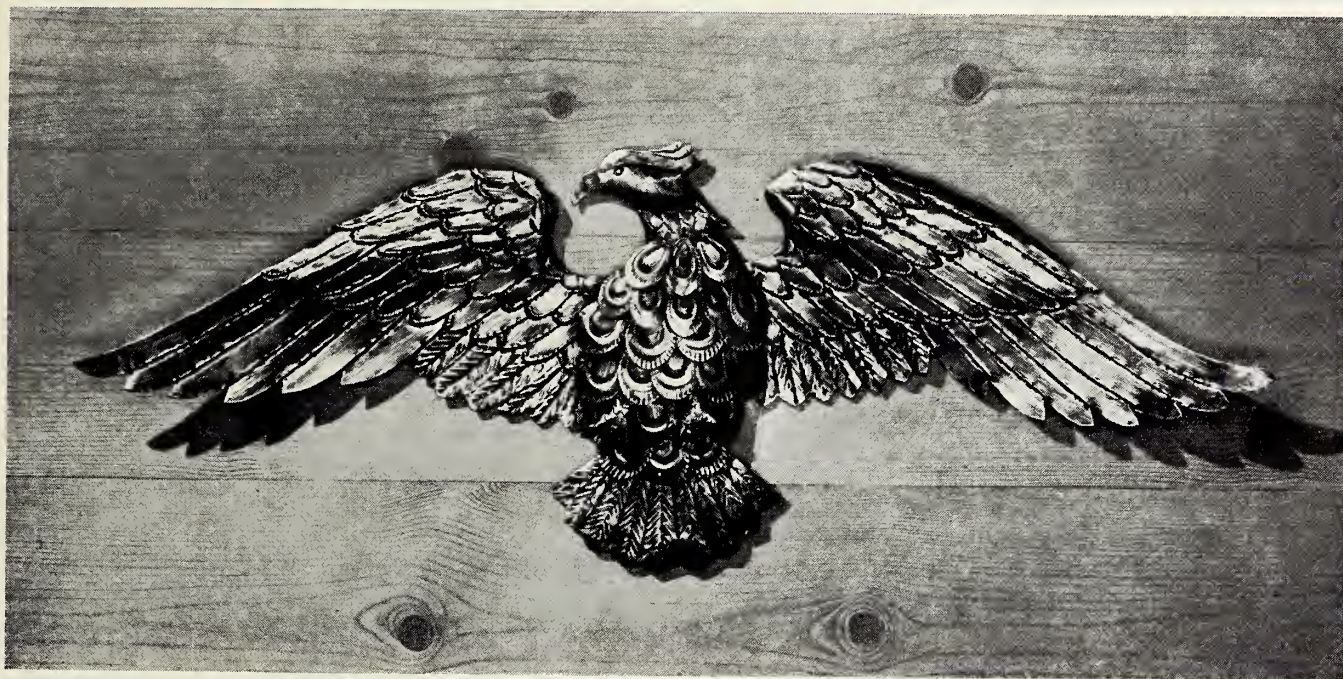
"Hey, Bill, . . . you flunked English. . . ."

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